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Agricultural.

THE FUTURE OF FARMERS. The question is often asked: Will the ture years bring about as great changes the past has witnessed? When farmm are approached with the question they eapt to overlook their own calling, to ink of the improvements which apply mmerce and the trades generally, and ore the importance which must attach mproved agriculture if kept abreast of age. They think of telegraphs and hones, elevated railways and steamiss, but have little confidence in the ility of farmers to forward their own rests, or to improve their methods the same degree. They have seen socity sifted and screened of its brightest mels to develop commercial industries hile the farms have absorbed the igno ace, inability and lightweights generwhich have been left behind. The who could rig up a gig saw out of an sewing machine or a turning lathe m a windmill was considered too smart follow a corn cultivator but was sent to making steam engines, as though here was not scope enough on the farm behind the one-horse cultivator to employ his inventive genius. The boy who

suse it was easier than thinking, kept wedging and nailing up the old cultivator mther than think out a plan for an improved two horse one, and so the farm as seemed to sag back to the rear as the fag end of industry. Associations for the motion of science in all its branches re formed and new discoveries are heralded, applied, and become old, while agiculture stands with its hands in its pockets gaping at the spectacle. There one society, indeed, formed for the momotion of agricultural science, whose ncipient searchings give promise of eflective work in the laboratory of the soil. The unfortunate fact is that only here ad there is one found in the whole area of the agricultural States, whose learning and investigation has fitted him to act well his part in such a gathering, and who is capable of leading and teaching farmers the hidden mysteries of their but the club rooms are inaccessible, or often located at the metropolis of a State. Parmers who have the leisure, and a free pass, are extremely scattering. One who would ride to the city to a weekly club meeting must make two blades of grass instead of one to grow by some new patent process to afford it. So the new politthe crew registered, and their places areren the keel is laid. "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings." Perhaps t would be nearer the truth to say "in our circumstances that we are underlings." The lawyer can make a pretense of business to the city at his clients' erpense. The merchant, the manufacturer and the banker go on business, while the business of the farmer is to stay at home. 80, as politics are now managed, I see no

stand in the breach against assaults upon heir interests. The farmer who has settled down on make a better showing.

chance for the farmer's finger to be insert-

ed in the political pie. Good citizenship

demands that every person shall investi-

gate the claims of all political measures,

and study their practical bearings, and

armers, more than any other class of

people, need to inform themselves upon

all such political points, that they may

bed rock practices is just the opposite of what the farmer of the future will be. He will be alert, ready to accept what proves practical and valuable in every department of his labor. Like the magnetic needle, he must change his point toward every superior attraction, and practice in accordance with experimental knowledge-He must not only be a true copyist, but he must be an investigator also, and more deeply learned in all the aids to agriculture, and continue to improve as long as he continues to cultivate the soil. There will doubtless be better aids to such improvement. An agricultural club, similar to the Chautauqua Literary Institution, whose members can pursue a course of study at home, such as may be recom mended by a Board of Control. An army of trained investigators would be thus do not possess when societies are compelgraduated every year, and an impetus given to educated agriculture which it has never enjoyed. There is now a widespread prejudice against bookish, literary farmers, because they are in the minority: and their new plans and schemes are ridiculed and scouted if they happen to be out of the ordinary work-a-day style, by those who think the "old way" is good enough. Perhaps feeling goes with the majority, and when the majority look upon agriculture as a study, rather than a practice, then it will be easier to bring about changes such as shall elevate the farm above the rank of a treadmill, and win toward it the brightest and best of the farmer boys of the State. A. C. G.

BOHEMIAN OATS.

This is an ever intereresting subject to farmers in this State, and very likely to be in others this coming season. The Western Rural says parties are at work among the farmers of Illinois selling their oats on the same old plan. In a recent issue of the Manchester Enterprise, Mr. J. F. Spafard of that place publishes the following correspondence:

Last spring, a number of our farmers, myself among the rest, sowed some of the Bohemian oats, and after sowing, we heard different reports as to how the busi-ness was carried on in Ohio, and to satisfy myself, I wrote to parties, said by those who know them to be responsible, and received the following letters, which will explain themselves. J. F. SPAFARD.

STEUBEN, Ohio, Sept. 3rd, 1890. MR. J. F. SPAFARD, Sir-Your letter of the 27th is at hand and contents noted, and in reply I will say, let the Bohemian oats alone; by so doing you will avoid a great deal of trouble. The general opinion of the people of Huron Co. is that the business is a swindle. There have been five law-suits in our town this summer and they were decided against the oarties and they were decided against the parties that raised and sold the grain. If you have any oats on hand that you have raised this year, my advice to you is, don't allow them to be sold by those associations, for you will be responsible for every bushel sold. The company is not responsible for anything. So it has been decided in our county. Yours truly. J. H. LOUTHER.

STEUBEN, Huron Co., O., Sept. 1st, 1885. Mr. J. F. SPAFARD, Dear Sir-I received letter from you last evening (Aug. 31st. '85). You ask me about Bohemian oats. There has been in this county for about three years quite a trade in the oats. Trade here and in other places. Many good men and men of wealth went in, but most of them have settled with their vicims. There have been many law-suits, but not before me as I am not, neither have I ever been, a justice of the peace, in this, or other townships. There was a suit here yesterday, and I was one of the jurors. The man gave his note of \$100, furners the hidden mysteries of their profession. The profession of politics is little understood by farmers. They become the chessmen in the play, or the tally board which counts the game, but the inner workings of the machine are little understood. The daily papers do not chronicle the minor workings of a political club, and only its members help to ince the lines on the political chart for the prospective voyage. Farmers no doubt are invited to become members, but the club rooms are inaccessible, or men have put their property out of their hands. Respectfully, A. LEWIS.

We have in the past two years, published repeated warnings to farmers against investing in these oats under the method they were being sold. There must be an end to the business, and those who went ical ship is started, the course outlined, into it with the expectation of selling out and leaving some one else to stand tanged, before the farmer is aware that the loss, may find themselves caught in their own trap. The correspondence above shows the way the business is likely to end in this State. It was an "Ohio idea," and like some other "ideas" from the same State, should be kept clear of.

> MR. J. W. HARRIS of Pinckney, reports weighing a heifer calf when 144 days old, sired by the Holstein-Friesian bull Jumbo Boy, by Lord's Jumbo, dam a grade Shorthorn cow sired by Duke Balder. which pulled down the scales at 500 lbs. Neither cow nor calf had any extra feed, running together in the pasture. From the same dam and by a half blood Holstein-Friesian bull, a heifer 151 months old, weighed 890 lbs. She was wintered without extra care, turned out to pasture early, and part of the summer the pasture was very poor. Mr. Harris wants to know if any of the farmers in the State can grass, and the first year after the sward is making a total yield of three and jambe (263), and Hubback (319).

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Now that the fairs are over, a few com ments, practically applied, may be of interest to the readers of the FARMER. As a rule the fairs in the State this year have been unusually successful; to our mind the basis of this prosperity was good crops which encouraged farmers, making them liberal and patronizing toward the annual agricultural shows.

Within the past few years the local or township fairs have been inaugurated, centralizing local effort, depriving the county fairs of the volunteer patronage of farmers who are not specialists, who by their contributions increase exhibits, giving diversity and interest, which they ed to used extraneous means to draw a crowd, filling the stables and sheds with blanketed and groomed stock, under the control of professional exhibitors who make the exhibition more sportive than practical, giving premiums, so far as agriculture is concerned, to the non-essential above the essential. There are some township fairs that might be more properly called jockey club associations, where racing and betting are the dominating and controlling interests, which are of no value to the farmer, but with their following are a demoralizing element. It is a misnomer to call them agricultural exhibitions, by professional jockeys and sporting men. Undoubtedly we shall hit somebody in our strictures and criticisms. We are not a farmer, but an outside impartial observer, one who places great value upon agricultural exhibitions, believing as we do, that they stimulate competition and disseminate light on this, the

most important of all pursuits. The improvement in breeding of cattle within the past few years has been very marked and of great benefit to the farmer. What agriculture needs is a more general dissemination of the benefits. In Oakland County the breeding of each family is confined to a few, who are com petitors at the annual exhibitions, and there eems to be prevailing a sort of a help-me-and-I-will-help-you policy, among the several breeders of the several classes

of cattle. When the merits of contending herds are tested a breeder of Shorthorns is chosen to examine Herefords, and a breeder of Herefords to examine Shorthorns, this alternate system running through the awarding committees on all thoroughbred and graded stock. We believe, in the interest of just and fair dealing, that competent men, outside of these special interests, should be chosen, nd there are many men competent to judge, who are not in these rings, who should be selected to pass judgment on the qualities of competing breeds or herds-Intelligent judgment, impartially rendered, is essential to satisfaction in awarding premiums. If the rule we have indicated were adopted societies would avoid even the appearance of injustice and partiality.

The late Oakland County Fair was the best in the show of stock and financially of any in the history of the Society. In tock the display was exceptionally good. No such a show of horses, cattle and sheep was ever seen on the ground. In cattle the dual quality of milk and meat has become the sine qua non of breeding with the farmers, who are studying closely and discriminating wisely in the selection and breeding of cattle. In horses, the combination of merit before the plow and buggy, is becoming the sought-for quality in a horse. At the late fair the roadster class was made prominent by the entries of many fine teams and single horses, with the essential qualities of strength and speed. We have no axe to grind in the agricultural mill, and if the tools we have used have been sharp they have been made keen by observation, and we trust will not fall useless at the foot of the tree whose injurious branches we have tried to prune away. M. W. PONTIAC, October 16, 1885.

WIRE WORMS.

LENAWEE JUNCTION, Mich., Oct. 14, 1885.

Prof. A. J. Cook.

Enclosed I send you two specimens of what we call "wire worm." Last spring I plowed up corn stubble and sowed oats on one of my fields. Soon after the oats were up this worm attacked them spots and literally ate them up.

I have sowed this same ground to wheat this fall and now this chap is taking i

ins lad and now this chap is taking it just as he did the oats.

I wish if not too much trouble you would tell me either direct or through the Michigan Farmer what the character of this worm is and how it may be destroyed, if at all, and greatly oblige S. B. MANN.

ANSWER.

ENTOMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Oct. 17, 1985. These are the real "wire worms," which is another name for the larvæ or grubs of our Elater beetles. The grubs are light vellow with darker head, have six small legs back of their head, and look not unlike a wire in form. They live three years in the ground as larvæ or grubs, the only state in which they do any harm. The brown cylindrical beetles-which are called snap beetles as they can spring up if placed on their backs-lay their eggs in

harm; but the next crop, whatever it may THE WEBSTER FARMERS' CLUB. be except buckwheat, beans and peas, will be appropriated by the 'now half starved grubs; though one man up in St. Clair County, who has suffered much by good fortune of the Webster Farmers their depredations, says in his place Club to have the privilege of meeting at suffers as badly as others. When insects of Hamburg. A better day or a are so numerous and widespread we can not fight them directly, so we better either summer fallow after the first crop, or else as soon as possible. These wire worms are one of our worst insect pests.

THE AMERICAN FAT STOCK AND DAIRY SHOW.

The Prospects Good for the Finest Exhibition Yet Held.

The preparations being made by the of ficers of the various live stock breeders associations for their annual meetings in Chicago during the continuance of the American Fat Stock and Dairy show, indicate an unusually large gathering of the prominent live stock men from all portions of the United States and Canada.

The eighth annual American Fat Stock and Dairy show will be held in the Exposition building, Chicago, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 10, next, and closing at 10 o'clock p. m. Thursday, Nov. 19. The attendance at the last fat stock show exceeded 100,000, and there is every reason. to expect a much larger attendance at the next. The prominent farmers and stock men of the country have made arrangements to hold their annual meetings for this year at Chicago during the Fat Stock show, at which time and place for years past there has been a grand live stock breeders' rally, representing the most progressive and successful fine stock breeders of America. The meetings already provided for are as follows:

Nov. 10-14. Tuesday-Saturday, the twelfth annual convention of the Na-Nov. 11. Wednesday, the National Norman Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman house, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Nov. 11, Wednesday, National Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman

Nov. 12, Thursday, the Percheron Horse Breeders' Association of America, at the Grand Pacific hotel + 1 and nz Nov. 12, Thursday, the American Shire Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman house, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 12, Thursday, the National Poland China Association, at the Sherman house, at—oclock house, at—o'clock.
Nov. 12, Thursday, the American Here-

ford Cattle Breeders' Association, at the Nov. 13, Friday, the American Aberdeen
Angus Breeders' association, at the Grand
Pacific hotel, at 7 o'clock p. m.
No. 14, Saturday, the American Berk

shire Association, at the Sherman house, at 7:30 p. m.
Nov. 16, Monday, the American South-Nov. 16, Monday, the American Soutadown Breeders' Association, at the Sherman house, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 16, Monday, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at the Grand Pacific hotel, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 17, Tuesday, American Cotswold Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 17, Tuesday, the Oxford Sheep Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:20 P. M. Nov. 17, Tuesday, the American Shrop-

shire Association, at the Sherman House, at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 17 and 18, Tuesday and Wednesday, the National Cattle Growers Convention, at the Exposition bulding, 10 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Nov. 18, Wednesday, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at the

THE WASHTENAW COUNTY FAIR.

ANN ARBOR, Mich , October 16, 1885.

While the successful issues of the various fairs throughout the State are being published, it will hardly do to leave the

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Washtenaw Society out; more especially as the fair just closed is the only successful one the Society has had for some years, the weather being unfavorable. But this year the weather was fine, and every thing passed off accordingly. Our rivals in the Grecian City may now

see that "the fault was not in ourselves but in our stars that we were underlings." This year we have no drunkenness, no obscene shows and no gambling to chronicle. The society begins another year with better prospects than heretofore.

---In the monthly crop report of the Department of Agriculture published last week. Michigan is put down as producing a wheat crop this year that averaged 29 bushels to the acre. This is either an error of the Department printer or the compiler, as our crop will not average over 20 bushels, and that is one of the highest averages ever reported by a State. although a little under the yield of this State in 1879.

were cut this year sixty tons first cutting Flower 3rd by Airdrie 2478, tracing diof clover and timothy, and twenty tons of second cutting from twenty-two acres, (1706), and thence to Favorite (252), Folplowed eat roots and do little or no seven-elevenths tons to the acre.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer On Saturday, October 10th, it was the

"they don't know beans," as that crop the residence of Mr. Wm. Ball, better attendence could not have been desired. The greater part of the forenoon was taken up in arranging and sow to buckwheat or peas and seed down | viewing the exhibit, for the fair was held in connection with the meeting. These exhibits consisted mostly of wheat, corn, fruit, and vegetables, and were shown as samples of what the club members are raising on their farms. Everything was fine, from the many new varieties of wheat and potatoes, to the hundred pound pumpkins and squashes. Some specimens of very good wheat and corn raised on low, marshy land, which has hitherto been considered worthless, attracted much attention. They were even better than

> working up the marsh lands. The meeting was called to order and the miscellaneous business transacted before dinner. In accordance with the wish of every member of the Club, all further business and the discussions were postponed until the next meeting, in order to give an opportunity for all to view the farm and stock.

what grew on the upland, and showed

what might be done by draining and

Mr. Ball's farm comprises 550 acres of land on the Grand Trunk Railway, and the proposed extension of the Toledo, Ann Arbor, and North Michigan Railway now being built. The soil is a light sandy loam, and from the appearance of the meadows and corn fields, we would consider it very fertile. These corn fields are worthy a moment's notice, for they present a perfect picture of neatness besides being covered with about as much corn as they could comfortably hold. The meadows are covered with a thick mat of rank paid: timothy and clover, and a great part of tional Butter and Cheese Association, at the farm is used for pasture. One could the Grand Pacific hotel. hardly pass through the fields without hardly pass through the fields without noticing the fences. They were evidently built for strength and durability as well as for appearance.

The buildings are conveniently situated on about the highest part of the farm. The dwelling is a large, well constructed building two stories in height, nicely arranged for convenience and comfort. The barns and outbuildings are large, commodious, and built with reference to their requirements. None are painted, excepting the horse-barn. Mr. Ball believes it cheaper to re-cover the buildings when necessary than keep them painted. These Sherman house, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 13, Friday, the American Clydesbarns have a capacity for stabling sixty hundred and fifty sheep, with room enough for storing hay for keeping the same through the winter.

Of the stock, we were first shown

through the flocks of sheep. Mr. Ball's flock of Merinos at present numbers about two hundred, one hundred and fifty being ewes. The breeding ewes trace largely to the Stickney flock. These have been mostly bred to Star Bismark 504, by Burwell's Bismark 104, dam by one of Frank Barton's rams, giving a combination of Atwood and Robinson blood, the former predominating largely. The lambs, which number about fifty, are being culled so as to represent but two or three lines of blood. They show very careful breeding. Of the merits of this flock it is unnecessary to speak, as its reputation extends over the entire sheep breeding region. Mr. Ball is breeding for a strong, well Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:30 P. M.

Nov. 19, Thursday, American Duroc
Jersey Swine Association, at the Grand
Pacific Hotel, at—o'clock.

built carcass, broad, straight back, and hind parts straight up and down, with short legs well covered. He wants them covered with a thick long fleece of wool built carcass, broad, straight back, and covered with a thick long fleece of wool of a lightish color, that will cleanse well, and yield the largest amount of desirable wool. His flock of 190 head last spring sheared on an average per head

4 pounds and one ounce. Next we were conducted to the south part of the farm to see a fine herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Ball has culled out his herd so as to retain only three families. namely, Rose of Sharon, Phyllis, and Young Mary. The whole herd at the present time numbers forty-four head. The females consist of twenty Young Marys, nine Rose of Sharons, and six Phyllises, besides three of a plainer bred sort, making thirty-eight head of females, the other six being young bulls.

Since the death of the Duke of Crow Farm, which had been at the head of the herd for three years, another Renick Rose of Sharon bull, (bred by Williams & Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky), has been placed at the front. He is called Renick Wild Eyes, was sired by Geneva Wild Eyes 51776, by 4th Duke of Geneva 30958, out of 19th Rose of Sycamore, by 4th Duke of Sharon 51309; he by the 4th Duke of Geneva 30958, out of Poppy 12th by the 4th Duke of Geneva, thus making the blood of the 4th Duke very prominent. The dam of Renick Wild Eyes, 19th Rose of Sycamore, which was bred by Van Meter & Hamilton of Kentucky, was sired by 4th Duke of Sharon (6431 Kentucky Record) out of May Flow-At the Agricultural College farm there er 7th by Airdrie 3d 13320, out of May rect to Imp. Rose of Sharon, by Belvedere

We were much pleased with this fine sale for 1886.

display of stock, and also with the general appearance of everything pertaining to the farm. The next meeting of the Club will be at the residence of Mr. Brockway, of Green Oak, Livingston Co., on the second Saturday in November.

SHORTHORNS UNDER THE HAMMER.

Sale of a Draft from the Herd of Wm. and A. McPherson, of Howell, Livingston

On Thursday last, as announced, the

sale of a portion of the Shorthorn herd of Wm. and Alex. McPherson of Howell, took place at their stock farm just out side the limits of the town. The day was fine, the attendence good, and the prices realized fair, the buyers having the best of it in most instances. Mr. J. A. Mann, of Kalamazoo, officiated as auctioneer. and acquitted himself with honor in that trying position. In fact we don't think any one could have done better with the cattle than he did, or given better satisfaction to the purchasers. Among the stockman in attendance we noticed B. F. Batcheler, Wm. Ball. E. W. Hardy, H. L. Doane, A. A. Wood, S. R. Crittenden. W. E. Boyden, Geo. Phelps, A. P. Cook, O. R. Pattengill, L. L. Brooks, S. H. Elinwood, J. W. Hibbard, C. Hibbard, Chas. Fishbeck, C. F. Fishbeck, N. A. Clapp, N. E. Gibbard, C. F. Moore, Prof. S. Johnson, Prof. A. J. Cook, A. J. Leland, E. T. Putnam, W. H Gilkes, Wm. Fishbeck, H. W. Bradford, Eugene Rook, J. S. Grosby, W. G. Crosby, W. T. Johnson, Geo. Ditmus, Thos. Birkett, W. W. Baker, G. L. Wolcott, L. M. Kelsey, F. Warner, John Schoenhalis, E. P. Kelsey, and a number

The following is a list of the animals sold and the purchasers, with the prices

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Waterloo 39th, by Imported Grand Duke of Thorndale (31298) out of Waterloo 34th by Wallace (23166). Prof. A. J. Cook, Owosso,

Wallace (23166). Prof. A. J. Cook, Owosso, \$220.
Oxford Vanquish 8th, by 23rd Duke of Airdrie 19393, out of Oxford Vanquish 6th by Beau of Oxford 4568. E. Rook, Ypsilanti, \$220.
Bostona's Belle, by Airdrie Duke 5306, out of Bostona 4th by Imp. Royal Richard 15415.
H. W. Bradford, Plymouth \$125.
Mazurka Lass, by Treble Mazurka 25045, out of Lissa by 3rd Duke of Hillsdale. A. J. Leland, Fenton, \$100.
Mazurka Lass 3rd, by Waterloo Duke 34072, out of Mazurka Lass, by Treble Mazurka 25045.
Howell Darlington 2d, by Waterloo Duke 34073, out of Darlington 27th by Imp. Grand Duke of Thornedale (31298). C. F. Fishbeck, Howell, \$235.
Oxford Vanquish 16th, by Waterloo Duke of Howell 41248, out of Oxford Vanquish 10th by Waterloo Duke 34072. C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington.

Bennington.
Oxford Vanquish 30th, by Barrington Duke
of Sharon 54679, out of Oxford Vanquish 16th
these men jolly companionable fellows

Oxford Vanquish 20th, by Barringron Date of Sharon 54679, out of Oxford Vanquish 16th by Waterloo Duke of Howell 41248. C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington. \$90.

Miss Waterloo 2d, by Waterloo Duke 34072, out of Princess 1st by Gen. Grant 23226. N. E. Gibbard, Charlotte, \$100.

Oxford Vanquish 20th, by Waterloo Duke 34072. out of Oxford Vanquish 10th by Waterloo Duke 34072. C. F. Moore, St. Clair. \$170 Mazurka Lass, by Waterloo Duke 34072, out of Mazurka Lass, by Treble Mazurka 25045. A. J. Leland, Fenton, \$120.

Rosa Mazurka 2nd, by Waterloo Mazurka 41249, out of Rosa 3d, by Gen. Grant 23226, N. E. Gibbard, Charlotte, \$135.

Marvel of Spring Valley 34475, out of Marvel, by King David 35925, A. J. Leland, Fenton, \$125.

Oxford Vanquish 10th, by Waterloo Duke 34072, out of Imp. Oxford Vanquish 4th, by Baron Oxford 2nd (23376), C. F. Moore, St. Clair.

Baron Oxford 2nd (23376), C. F. Moore, St. Clair.
Oxford Vanquish 18th, by Waterloo Duke 34073, out of imp. Oxford Vanquish 4th, by Baron Oxford 2nd (23376). J. S. & W. G. Crosby, Greenville, \$200.
Lissa 10th, by Waterloo Duke 34072, out of Lissa, by 3rd Duke of Hillsdale 9864. S. H. Ellinwood, Fenton, \$100.
Princess Norma, by Treble Mazurka 25045, out of 2nd Queen of Dexier, by 3rd Duke of Hillsdale 9864. S. H. Ellinwood, Fenton, \$120.
Howell Waterloo, by Waterloo Duke 34072, out of Lissa 2nd, by Gwynneth 23385. J. S. & W. G. Crosby, Greenville, \$130.
Oxford Vanquish 26th, by Barrington Duke of Sharon, 54679. out of Oxford Vanquish 10th, by Waterloo Duke 34072. W. T. Johnson, Northville, \$175. BULLS.

Waterloo Duke \$4072, by Imp. 4th Duke of Clarence 26188, out of Oxford Waterloo 5th, by Duke of Athelstane 22666. Prof. A. J. Cook, Owosso, \$100.

Barrington Duke of Sharon 54679, by Barrington Duke 3d, out of Rosebud of Sharon, by Airdrie 2478. A. P. Cook, Brooklyn, \$165.

Sharon Duke, by Barrington Duke of Sharon 54679, out of Miss Waterloo 2d. by Waterloo Duke 34072. George Ditmus, White Oak, \$30.

Howell Duke of Sharon, by Barrington Duke of Sharon 54679, out of Howell Waterloo, by Waterloo Duke 34072. W. W. Baker, Ionia, \$80.

\$80.

Mazurka Duke, by Waterloo Duke 34072, out of Princess Norma, by Treble Mazurka 23226. N. E. Gibbard, Charlotte, \$75.

Oxford Vanquish Duke 2d, by Waterloo Duke 34072, out of Imp. Oxford Vanquish 4th, by Baron Oxford 2d (23376). G. L. Wolcott, Howell, \$95.

Oxford Duke, by Barrington Duke of Sharon 54679, out of Oxford Vanquish 10th, by Waterloo Duke 34072. L. M. Keisey, Ionia, \$60.

860.
Phyllis Duke 5th, by Barrington Duke of Sharon 54679 out of Bostona Belle, by Airdrie Duke 5306. A. J. Leland, Fenton, \$60 Wiley Duke, by Wiley Oxford 34111, out of Raspberry 4th, by 1st Duke of Wheatfield 26417. John Schoenhalis, Brighton, \$50.

Nineteen cows and heifers, some of the latter only a few weeks old, sold for \$2,775, an average of \$146. Nine bulls and bull calves sold for \$765, an average of \$85. This is the most successful sale of Shorthorns that has been held in this State for years.

GEORGE W. HILL, commission and seed merchant of this city, has shown us a very fine sample of white wheat. It is a production of India, and if it will reproduce itself in this climate, may prove valuable to our farmers. It was received too late for this season's sowing, but will be on

THE AWARDS AT NEW OR-LEANS.

Mr. Ray Replies to Mr. Perrine.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. There are a few points in Mr. Perrine's

letter that I desire to notice through your columns. However much these men may desire and labor to advance the idea that as a member of the jury of awards at New Orleans I was a creature of their own creation at the meeting of exhibitors, the public in general will not be likely to ferget that my appointment came from Mr. Cross, the Superintendent of sheep, upon the recommendation of the meeting of Vermont exhibitors at Middlebury, Vt.; and further that they had no right to displace me as a judge, or assign me a position, but simply to fill whatever vacancy there may have been in the jury of awards. What occurred in these meetings or the bickerings among exhibitors, is a matter that does not interest me in the least, and for which I am not responsible.

To me it is an unpleasant task to be

compelled to prove or show that the published statements of an individual are absolutely false in order to defend myself. What Mr. P. quotes me as saying to somebody's hired man that I supposed was a Shropshire breeder "that the Vermont men would go home and talk and laugh over getting all the first premiums at the World's Fair," seems to me to be too ridiculous to gain credence with any intelligent man. How could I anticipate the probable action of my associates? Again, I did not examine a single sheep or talk with any one so as to learn of their comparative merits before their appearance in the show ring. The whole statement is false in every particular and like others of the same batch that went the rounds of the exhibitors during the show; one of them which reached the officers in charge was that I assisted the Vermont committee to select their exhibit for New Orleans, and another which Mr. P. will recall as told him by an Ohio exhibitor, that Mr. Spivey had been talking to me about his (Perrine's) sheep, and had succeeded in prejudicing me against them to that extent that I would not do them justice; and, by the way, this was the reason assigned in New Orleans for Mr. Perrine's withdrawal from the show. Let us hear from Mr. Spivey upon this point. Now each and every one of the above named statements are false in detail. "I noticed that Burwell, Spivey and Ray spent a great deal of their time together before the show. Well, who had a better right? We were in a strange (your kind and mine, Mr. Editor) and I enjoyed their company, and if Mr. Perrine had been of a social turn we might have had a quartette instead of a trie. Seriously, not a word passed between us but that we would have said before Mr. P. or any and all of the sheep men. We now come to a point that displays.

both the inventive genius and elastic imagination of the author of the letter under consideration, and develops a new theory for my official action that knocks that of Mr. Purvis' Paular Register into smithereens, and which proves beyond a doubt that Ray was booming his own flock by voting the awards to Burwell and Spivey's. "I asked him what kind of sheep he was breeding; he said both families of Merinos, but of late he was breeding Jones rams." Now what could have been my motive for telling him that I was breeding from Jones rams, a statement so easily proved to have been false by every man acquainted with my breeding? I never owned a Jones ram, never bred but one lamb from a ram of his breeding, and that was twenty years ago. No, Mr. Perrine, I never told you any such thing. I may have told you that a few of my so-called Atwood ewes were got by a ram from Mr. Jones' All Right, which is true, but further than this, never. For the past four years I have not bred more than a dozen lambs from other than a ram of the Bismarck family.

"The private letter Mr. Ray speaks of is basely misrepresented as to my opinions of the first prize sheep." Mr. Perrine's letter bearing date of June 10, 1885, lies before me and in which the sentences characterizing Mr. Burwell's sheep as "slab-sided, narrow, contracted, crooked hind ends, with so many wrinkles on hips that it gives them a drooping down appearance in hind parts, indicating French blood," do not appear at all. Let the reader compare what he now says with these sentences stricken out with my quotation in reply to Mr. Purvis and judge for himself whether I misquoted or not. If the language contained in portions of Mr. Perrine's letter bearing the above date was not too lew and obscene to appear in public print I would gladly furnish it to your readers.

"After the show was all over Mr. Ray came to me for a pedigree of a yearling ram and said he was the best Atwood ram he knew of. He asked the price of service said there was a breeder in his State that he thought would like to send some ewes next season, then went to my pens and wrote out a full description of said ram-

all this taffy after voting my ram and his (Continued on eighth page.)



HORSE-BREEDING IN FRANCE

There is no country in the world where perses are more ill-treated and so rapidly ased up, as in France. And perhaps here is no realm where the animal is so much in demand. The horse is the indispensable agent of agriculture, and his strength is on a par with his patience and decility. Yet the recompense for these fine qualities, is ill-treatment. The animal is abandoned the greater part of the time to heartless and ignorant servants, thus ruining the animal's intelligence, causing it to be vicious, aye, dangerous Alteration in its health follows, it is worn out before its time, while the horse well cared, but above all, well treated, become a source of gain to its owner.

The fact is, the French, unlike the English and Americans, have no passion for horses. Horse exercise is not a feature in their social life. The horse is but viewed as a machine for making money or employed for army purposes. It is this passion with the Anglo-Saxon race for all that appertains to the horse, which explains their success in breeding them. French farmers do not love horses, and the aim of the government has been, to keep up a class of horses for the cavalry. Hence, why the best riding and driving horses, were, and are. ever sought in

Strange, that the heavy draught trotting horses, employed for posting, were not encouraged; yet it may be said, they became the standard for the present Normand breed, so much in repute. It was Normandy that supplied England once with war horses, and it was England, centuries after, that re-made the Norman breed, by crossing out the mourning coach stallions of the Madame Dubarry reign, by English throughbreds. And it is not much more than a century since the Norman farmers commenced to appreciate he value of their esteemed equine race. and what was not less essential to its delarge farms.

In the case of Percheron or other horses, the true type of beauty is utility; it is to forgetting this criterion, that grave errors have been committed respecting the selection of them. A good horse can only be the product of a good sire and a good dam, and the qualities they embody will be communicated to the progeny. This is the sense in which blood means breed. The entire science of breeding is, to be able to trace back, for at least a couple of scores of generations, the operation of the principle that like produces like. Speed and endurance must be sought in parents possessing these traits. In addition to good blood, sound and robust health is essential. Abd-el Rader rightly remarked of the Arab horse: "it is the result of the necessities of the rider." This is equivalent to repeating, that beauty is utility. Further; in the choice of a stallien, the end ought not to be to find one excellent in some respects and defective in others, but to secure one inheriting no radical drawbacks. Seek in brood ani mals such conformation in the speciality of the service for which they are destined. It is not every eye, but every speciality that ought to form a beauty.

But there are a few standard points that admit of no inattention, notably, the expression of the animal; in a word its physiognomy. A fine head suits all specialities, it is ever a merit, and a leadmouth at first attracts notice; it ought to be closed at its extremity by the lips, these should not to be very wide, but very flexible; their skin fine and covered with those long rigid hairs, called the moustache in the case of cats. The requisite fineness of the lips is best interpreted by what the Arabs describe justly as their being capable of "drinking out of a glass of water."

There ought to be regularity in the incisor teeth, the nostrils should be wide. capable of dilating largely, to permit the passage of air, for free and full respiration is the most important function in the animal economy, and ought to be viewed as one of the first qualities in a horse. This implies the simultaneous existence of an ample chest and capacious lungs. The forehead ought to be wide and high: the eyes, large, bright slightly prominent, well open, not too low placed, nor too separated from each other. Their look ought to be mild and limpid-such indicate intelligence and pride. Now the greater the brain, the greater the intelligence and energy—points desirable in all straight, well-placed, not to much assun der, and sensitive to impressions. Horses possessing these qualities will be found active and compact, in addition to possessing agreeable dash. The Cleveland Bay race unites many of these qualities

as a field horse.

The error of French farmers and of and the Oaks. others also, is to breed from disqualified mares; any done-up dam with them will de. Now it is useless expecting good progeny from a mother which is delicate. or aged. In farm horses, density of body, er bulk, like the picturesque London dray horse, is not the chief good, for an animal draws not altogether by its weight but by its muscles and nervous energy combined. Hence, a slanting will prove more suited than an upright shoulder for the collar. These points will also be found associated with freedom and surety of step. Climate has much to do also with the breeding of horses. The wiry leg, and light body of the Arab horse; the development of muscle and tendon, are associated with dry air. All this may be true, as the horse is originally a native of dry climate. But the great desideratum purposes has been overlooked. They are for the horse is, protection from humidity, | worthy to rank beside many Percherons, and it and securing uniformity of temperature. The Arabs prefer the horse of the moun tain to that of the plain, and the latter to the horse of wet lands.

The equine race, happily, is capable of are famous. While admitting a dry, the pure Percherons is so great as to conwarm climate keeps up or develops the a special superiority."

best qualities of a horse, food, care, and selection, enable the animal, like man himself, to suit all climates. In the rich Soissonnais region, the farmer purchases only adult horses, and works them till used up, he buys them at 900 fr., and dis poses of them for 150 fr. The difference, 750 fr., is the loss. In the Percheron coun try, the agriculturist prefers mares which work as well as breed. The colts are sold at the age of six months for 400 or 600 frs. This is regarded as net profit, as the work of the mare pays for the keep of the foal.

SHYING HORSES NEAR SIGHTED.

know what else to lay it to. The fact is that it is seldom met with unless the horse is near sighted. I have tested scores of shying borses for near-sightedness, and in nearly all cases found what I expected. And now when I am asked to give points on buying horses I give this as one of the requisites: Never buy a horse which is near-sighted. There are, however, two exceptions to this rule. If the horse is to have a mate, then it doesn't make any difference about the sight. One horse can go blind if the other is clear-sighted. If the horse is to be used for riding to saddle be careful that he is not nearsighted, for he will throw you sooner or later. The reason why a near-signted horse shies is very simple," the surgeon continued. "Of all animals the horse is the most gentle, and even timid. He sees a strange object, and his susceptible mind magnifies it into a monster that is going to destroy him. A piece of white paper at the roadside in the night is a ghost, and an old wagon in the ditch is a dragon. Every horseman knows that if you drive the animal close to the dreadful object the horse cools down at once. It is supposed that it is because the horse makes a closer acquaintance with the object. That is true, but not in the sense in which it is generally understood The animal has not been able to see it from a disrelopment, their climate and relatively tance. He is near-sighted." Undoubtedly short-sightedness may frequently be the cause of shving, but in most instances it will be found in the disposition of the animal. The nervous, high-strung horse, is easily thrown off his balance by an ob ject he does not understand, and if, while laboring under the excitement caused thereby he is frightened by a harsh exclamation and a cut of the whip by his driver, he is nearly sure to shy every time he encounters the same object again. At such times the corse should be soothed rather than frightened, and allowed to examine the object which has excited his alarm. A little patience in this direction with a young horse will have a most beneficial effect in preventing shying. The near-sighted theory will not answer in majority of cases.

Horse Gossip.

MESSRS. SAVAGE & FARNUM, of the Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, this State, have sold to Eli Fisk, of Tompkins, Jackson County, the imported Percheron stallion Gabriel.

PHALLAS, as previously announced, has been permanently retired from the turf. It now appears his near fore leg has given way, and the plowman, with his little goad or whip in the stud.

HENRY N. SMITH, owner of Goldsmith Maid at the time of her death, and proprietor of the Fashion Stock Farm, near Trenton, N. J., has ess. He was once a partner of Jay Gould's, and a heavy stock operator.

" Plunger" Walton, the noted turfman s said to be again bankrupt. He made a ortune on the English race course not many years ago, and lost it. Two years ago he was believed to be worth \$400,000. All his money has been made and lost in gameling.

GLANDERS are becoming very prevalent in I linois. The past week a number of horses owned by Mr. J. H. Truman, have been attacked, and some of them have died. He has a number of valuable imported horses, which have all been exposed to the disease They have all been quarantined and those showing symptoms of the disease destroyed.

PROF. WILLIAMS, of Edinburgh, gives the following advice to breeders of draft horses: It would be well if breeders would give their stallions a few hours' daily work during winter and not feed them so highly. By such liberal and nutritive feeding as they are generally accustomed to during the idle moments of winter, the animals become overloaded with fat."

MR. AUGUST BELMONT, of New York, has purchased in England the thoroughbred stallion horses. Let the ears be small and St. Blaise, winner of the Derby of 1883. Blaise is by Hermit, dam Fusee by Marsvas. He was bred by Lord Alington, and as a two year old started in six races, winning four. As a three year old he won the Derby, with 122 pounds up Hermit is the greatest sire living in England. He won the Derby in 1867, and has since sired two Derby winners, and a winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, the One Thousand Guineas

THE Chicago Horseman says of the trotting stallion Royal Fearnaught, owned at Coldwa. ter, Mich.: "The standard trotting stallion Royal Fearnaught, 2:3614, by Fearnaught 2:2314. dam Lady Smithers, by Columbus; 2d dam by Harris' Hambletonian, is the premier sire of Michigan in contributing new comers to the 2:30 list this season. His five year old son St. Elmo scored a record of 2:30 on a half mile who gathers up the grain and binds it into track in Iowa, and his daughter, Gladys, trotted in 2:23 at the Cleveland fall meeting; she won the 2:30 race in straight heats. Sh was got when Royal was a three year old, and he was six years old when the dam of St. Elmo was bred to him."

Own Paris correspondent writes. "A brisk trade promises to be carried on in the exporta tion of Flemish horses. It is surprising ho would not be an out of the way guess to sup pose that numerous Belgian horses are pas off as of the favorite Norman breed. A good Flemish stallion readily commands four to ten thousand francs. I would suggest that adaptation to circumstances. England is purchasers buy directly from the breeders, and act a dry climate, but its races of horses soon decide if the difference between them and

GREAT DEMAND FOR PERCHERONS IN CAN-ADA.-Large numbers of Percheron stallions are being bought in the United States by Canadian breeders to renew the old French blood so highly prized, and also to give quality, style and action to the large English draft and Clydesdale stock which has been bred there so More than one hundred Percheron ns have been sold to Canada during the past two years by M. W. Dunham, "Oaklawn of the French race, who has imported from France nearly 2,000 head. During the past two years about 1.000 Percherons have been ought in France, imported and collected a Oaklawn. These purchases have been confined to pedigreed animals recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the demand by intelligent breeders being almost exclusively for The N. Y. Sun says: "Why it is that such stock.

shying in horses should be set down to an ugly disposition I don't know," said a WHISKY AND THE WEED .- When it become clearly understood that Dr. Richmond's Sa prominent veterinary surgeon yesterday. maritan Nervine is not only specific for Epi 'It must be because horsemen don't lepsy, Nervous Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Scrofula, and a host of other disor ders, but also for inebriety, thousands will rise up and call the discoverer blessed. \$1.50, at Druggis s.

Che Farm.

Wheat Growing in India

There are two grain seasons in a year in India. One is the rainy season, com mencing about the 15th of June, and con tinuing till September. The rainy season orops are sown in June and July and harvested in September and October. The other is the winter crop, such as wheat, oats, and barley, which are sown in October and November and harvested in March and April. There are occasional showers during the winter, but seldom any from March to the middle of June.

The India farmer has scarcely any tools and what he has are of the simplest kind There being no hard, gravelly sois, no stiff clay, no hard-pan, and no sticky, calcareous soil to work, it is a very great advantage to him. By a very crude implement, which can scarcely be called a plow, the land is easily torn up. This plow consists of a triangular piece of wood about 18 inches in length and six inches in diameter at the larger end, the other end being pointed, On the flat side of this bit of wood a groove is made, into which a flat piece of iron, a foot in length, an inch wide, and half an inch thick, is inserted and held in its place by a staple. The staple underneath does not interfere with the rooting. This iron bar, which is pointed, serves as a nose or point to the plow. This triangular bit of wood is mortised into a stick, the latter about four feet in length, at the top of which is a wooden pin on the front side, which is for the hand. About two feet from the ground a strip of board four inches wide, an inch and a half thick, and eight feet long, is inserted into the upright stick and serves as a beam. The yoke is a straight stick six feet long, three inches in diameter, with four wooden pins, each six inches long, one on each side of the neck of the bullocks. A small hemp rope or grass twine goes under the bullocks' neck to keep the yoke in its place. The beam of the plow has a few notche or catches under it near the end, and is fastened to the yoke by a small grass rope or twine. The plow makes no furrow, but simply roots or tears up the soil, and s trotting days are over. He has been placed in one hand, the other holding the wooden pin in the upright stalk, walks by the side of the plow. The caule are of the Bohemian kind, white, slender-bodied, long legged, and about half or one third the weight of oxen in the United States, and very lean, as about the only feed they

get for some months before the rains and during the plowing season is bhoosa or wheat straw and chaff. To see a man weighing less than 100 pounds, with only a strip of cloth around his loins and a like strip about his head, driving a little pair of lean cattle, swinging his whip and dodging from side to side of his cart, and calling his bulls by the endearing name of "my daughters," is quite a sight, especially when first observed by an American farmer. Plowing is hard work, both for the cattle and the man himself, particularly if the ground is hard and baked. and if it is the first plowing. The best a plowman can do is to tea rup three quarters of an acre a day, and then the work is poorly done. The land has to be plowed" in this way several times, esnecially for the more substantial crops. The cattle cost from \$5 to \$20 a pair, but the average price of these working cattle in the Northern Provinces is about \$12 s pair. The average cost of a plow is 40 cents. The only other implement used is a log or slab of wood, six or eight feet long, drawn sideways across the field by one or two pair of cattle, to crush the clods and smooth the surface. After the land is well pulverized, the last plowing takes place, when a man dribbles the seed

after the plow. The reaper consists of hard iron six inches in length, an inch in width, curved like an old-fashioned sickle, with a notched edge and a short handle. The cost of this instrument is four cents. The har vester sits upon his heels, cuts a handful of straw, which he lays down, then waddles on without rising, cutting about one twelfth of an acre a day, for which he receives five cents, boarding himself. After this reaping-machine comes a binder, sheaves about the size of an American sheaf. It is then shocked, and after day or two carted to the threshing-floor The threshing machine consists of a floor or bit of hard ground, a stake, a number of cattle, and a driver. The grain stray is piled around the stake on the floor, the cattle are connected by a rope tied to their horns, an end of the rope fastened to the stake, and the driver keeps them going until the straw is tramped very fine into what is called bhoosa. This, after the grain is separated from it, is fed to the cattle. The people raise almost insurmountable objections to any other mode of threshing, as this is about the only way in which the straw is made into They do not thresh only to get the grain out, but to break up the straw, and particularly to flatten it so that the cattle will readily eat it.—. t. Paul Pioneer

from his hand into the furrow or mark

Hop Culture.

It is seldom that we find a crop or product which seems to have but one specific use in the world: but aside from the very limited amount required to leaven the baker's loaf, and the comparatively small quantity used in druggists' preparations, there appears to be no other possible demand for the 200,000,000 pounds of the Farm," Wayne, Illinois, the greatest importer | world's crop of hops than the making of beer. For some reason not fully explained by difference of soil and climate, but a very limited portion of the United States seems suited to their successful cultivation. A radius of forty miles, of which Cooperstown, New York, is the centre, incloses more than half of the hop producing region of the Union. The three northern counties bordering on tinguished, the geese are now plucked Lake Champlain and Canada, with a small portion of Vermont and Michigan, add about one-sixth to this, and, with parts of Wisconsin, comprise pretty much all the land east of the Rocky Mountains de voted to their cultivation. The Pacific coast is becoming an important factor in production, having risen from 15,000 bales in 1880 to 70,000 in 1884, equal to slit and the whole drawn over the head 12,500,000 pounds. In England the production of hops is peculiarly associated with the county of Rent, which has about 40,000 acres in hops; out of 65,000 in the kingdom .- G. P. Keese, Harper's Maga-

A Barbed Wire Gate.

An Iowa correspondent of the German town Telegraph describes the way in which he makes a gate for occasional use in a fence of barbed wire:

The farmer sometimes has need of gate in a barbed wire fence and which is used but seldom; he must nevertheless put up a substantial binge or slide gate. I have seen a good gate put in a barbed wire fence with very little trouble in this manner: Build the fence without reference to the gate, then select the location for the gate and staple the wire securely to the two gate posts so it cannot slip. Cut the wires at one of the posts and fasten the ends to a light piece of wood as high as the post. Set one end of this piece of wood in a shallow hole beside the post and place a wire loop over it and the post at the top, and your gate is finished. It can be opened in a moment, and for occasional use is as good as a hinge gate.

Agricultural Items.

THE intelligent farmers comprising the Elmira Farmers' Club are nearly unanimous in the opinion that sweet food for swine is prefer able to that which has fermented and source Mr. Banfield had experimented many times and had no doubt swine fattened sooner or sweet food than the soured,

"HORTUS," in the Husbandman, says there are already too many inferior varieties of seedling potatoes in the market. Great care should be taken to thoroughly test all nev varieties before sending them out. In an exhibit at the New York State Fair of 400 varieties, not to exceed 25 could have been selected on account of their superiority.

AT a late meeting of the Franklin, (Mass.) Farmers' Club, Mr. Badger showed five bushels of remarkably smooth and handsome Beauty of Hebron potatoes, grown upon a single square rod of ground, or at the rate of 800 bushels per acre. He also left at home a full bushel sorted out from the same lot, making the entire yiel the rate of 960 bushels pe

THE disposition of sheep to consume weedy, anpalatable growths, makes them, of all farm animals, the natural scavengers of land. The man who has a foul, weedy farm needs grit, muscle and sheep. Sheep will make a good living off weeds, briers and shrubs which other scarcely touch: and while converting these noxious growths into wooland mutton, they also cleanse the land and pre pare it for better growths.

THE Husbandman says the best implement for digging potatoes by hand is a spading fork By digging two rows at a time the labor can be performed much more easily and with greater rapidity than with any other implement. To tubers are less liable to injury where the spading fork is used, as it is shoved beneath the hill and the potatoes are lifted to the surface and separated from the soil by a movement of the fork. They should be dug on a dry day and allowed to become thoroughly dry before they are picked up. The rotten and small ones should be sorted out as they are picked up. They should be either be put into the cellar a once, or in heaps out of doors and covered with straw and several inches of dirt to protect them from the air and light. If they are allowed to remain exposed to the light and open air for any great length of time many of them are liable to become discolored and unfit for table use.

THE Husbandman gives us the method of a farmer who more than forty years ago was noted for his success in fattening swine. His way was to begin the feeding with potatoes and buckwheat. These crops were gathered early in September. Then the hogs would be taken from the fields; and potatoes were boiled in a large kettle that would held perhaps two or three barrels. They were boiled done, as if for the table, then the hot mass was scooned out in casks, a few shovels-full covered with buckwheat, alternating to the end, the pro. portion of buckwheat to potatoes being about one-fourth. When this cooked mass was cool it was fed to the hogs, and all consumed before soured in the casks. Meantime, another ness was prepared. The effect of this feeding was most surprising. The hogs fed upon this ooked stuff appeared to make much more rapid growth than others fed on grain alone. or on any other food. This feeding was con tinued until late in October, or, if potatoes and buckwheat were abundant, until the middle o November, and the finish was made with clean corn and water, for the purpose of hardening the pork and giving it better quality.

Che Poultry Pard.

HOW THE FRENCH UTILIZE FEATHERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Poultry are reared chiefly for their eggs and flesh. Dr. George draws attention to the value of their feathers. A full grown hen will yield from 21 to 41 ozs. of feathers and down. The tail feathers serve for bonnet decoration, the ornamentation

of military shakos, and for dusters. The average sized feather are employed for beds and bolsters; the down for pillows. But the latter classes

are not held in as much esteem as the same of geese and ducks. When the feathers are plucked, they are placed for a short time in a baker's oven, after the bread has been withdrawn, to kill the insect germs. Four sous is the average price for the feathers of a hen, but if from a white cock, the price can rise as high as three francs. Pea-hen feathers are not employ ed in industry. Turkey feathers, if good and white, fetch as much as 13 to 20 fr., they are sold as ostrich feathers, and can be dyed all the colors of the rainbow. The feathers of the male are more esteemed than those of the female bird. In the case of peacocks, the white feathers are most prized. The goose however is the bird which yields the most lucrative crop of fe-thers. Quill-making having been ex-

three times a year, on the breast and

In the department of Vienne, the goos

abdomen; this annual value is one fr.

is skinned before delivering it to consummation, and the skin garnished with its down, is sold as swans' skin or down. It is thus effected: the skin of the back is like a shirt, with the greatest care, so as not to injure the breast; such a skin sell: for two or three francs. But the value of the bird is lessened one-fifth. The car casses are sent to Paris, and are eagerly bought up by the work people and tavern keepers. At Poitiers, there are two houses which prepare annually 40,000 to 50,000 of these swan-downs, England and America being the chief markets. In a suburb of Paris, Joinville-le-Pout, a curi ous factory has been established. The owner works up all kinds of feathers, those principally from Russian geese. The barrel is cut up to make "nibs." which many people prefer to steel pens: the fine parts of the feathers are made in to light dusters and artificial flowers. while the nithy stem and coarser portions are converted into brushes.

ONE bushel of corn or its equivalent in other food, will make nine pounds of live poultry, or seven and one-tenth dressed poultry, or twelve and one-half pounds of eggs. One has only to weigh his pullet at six months old to know how much money he has expended for her, and if he has not furnished the feed, he will know just how much she has foraged off his neighbors for his benefit. Most farmers have a feeling that the corn which is fed to fowls is thrown away, and that their pocketbooks have been depleted so much. He should rather look upon the transaction as just so much grain exchanged for eggs or poultry, the profits of which are coming to him to better fill that pocketbook .- Poultry World.

Pure air is needful to fowls, as it is to the well-being of humans. Plenty of it too, in all seasons, either cold or warm. Tue birds should not be exposed to violent drafts, however. Ventilation is best afforded the fowl-house at the top or through openings near the eaves. All such apertures should be so contrived as to be closed up at night and in stormy weather. But in the middle of the day there should pass a free current of fresh air through the house .- Poultry World.

The Poultry World does not seem to believe in doctoring sick chickens. Speaking of chickens afflicted with dry gangrene, showing in shriveled black toes. the World says the malady indicates grest degeneracy or constitutional weakness. Fowls affected by such a disease are not worth saving, and as a general theory if jes 506 stock is not strong enough to maintain itelf without help it had better die

A good tonic for fowls during the moulting season, according to the Poultry World, is made by dissolving half a pound of sulphate of iron and one ounce of sulphuric acid in two gallons of water. Put one teaspoonful of this intoeach pint of drinking water.

A FREQUENT cause of the small size of fowl is in-breeding, says a correspondent of the Poultry Monthly; for this reason he strongly advises the buying a cockerel of the breed kept every other year.

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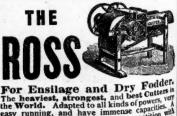
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his soap recommends ithout an equal, for In pound bars, along the Cakes. Ask your mp for trial sample. IT YOU. Man or Woman in v to sell our goods nd Expenses. Cas iculars FRES.

the blight. These have been grown in pick a good share of your apples and have heavy advance in prices.

trunk cost us the entire tree.

barn-yard manure, green fruits, starch, etc. The important point is they will live and thrive outside the tree in organic substances.

October 20, 1885.

Horticultural,

PEAR BLIGHT.

As there is a wide difference of opinion

ause of pear blight; and as many reme-

dies recommended are based upon in-

earches into its causes, and remedies.

"Tue progress of the work at the

Station on pear blight this season has

been substantial and practical. The

work last year established the infectious

nature of the disease. The large number

of artificial inoculations made for this

purpose were quite free from any danger

of accidental contamination, as there

disorder in the orchard, or the imme-

as well as the trees in adjoining grounds.

and the nursery stock, hawthorn hedges.

etc., of the vicinity. This opportune

visitation has permitted a very thorough

June a solicary hawthorn shrub was met,

with the larger part of the leaves brown

and dead. Its odd appearance attracted

were making the more vigorous growth,

firmed all that has been said above, both

rees. The following varieties were

among the blighted ones: Bartlett.

Buffum, Doyenne Boussock, Flemish

Beauty, Mt. Vernon, Seckel, Sheldon,

our assortment was concerned, for all

touched, while almost every tree on the

opposite side remained free. It was

found that in many instances the entry

had been made through the flowers as in

the hawthorn, but more often through

the growing tip of a branch. An armful

of blighted branches from Kieffer pears,

which are not found in our orchard was

brought me on July 24th as badly blighted

"The blighted branches were removed

with pruning shears on July 1, by a day

laborer who was none too keen-eyed. Ten

days afterward the orchard seemed far

more blighted than at first, and in many

instances it had struck at the bodies of

the larger limbs, and in one instance as

"There was now a marked difference in

the amount of blight showing on the

several varieties. The Bartlett led them

all, some of the larger trees being so much

affected that when the diseased branches

were removed there was but little of the

study of the case, however, furnished a

olution. Although all had probably

taken the blight about equally, yet it had

spread through the tissues at very differ-

ent rates in the different varieties. The

Bartlett showed itself the most suscepti-

ble. The apparently rapid blighting of

large limbs was readily traced to the in-

cursion of the disease through the short

spurs near their bases. In the less sus-

ceptible varieties the disease had not

traveled the whole length of the spur at

the time of the first pruning, and was

septiole kinds it had gone the length of

it did not take long to girdle the limb,

prevent the passage of sap, and thus prac-

blight occurred on the trunk of a tree be-

"In addition to the out-of-door obser-

the trunk below the limbs.

as one often sees.

the disease.

The Professor says:

virulent form.

the work of destruction.

"These are the facts. They explain the phenomena of pear blight in this way: The disease is due to living germs. These among practical horticulturists as to the germs can live and multiply indefinitely n any damp spot where there is decom posing vegetable matter. From such correct knowledge of the origin of the disease, we give the following from places they are raised into the air when dry, or carried up by moisture. From the Prof. J. C. Arthur, of the New York Experimental Station, on his experience and air they lodge upon the trees, and when the conditions are favorable, pass into the tissues and cause the blight. The conditions referred to are in general (1) very tender tissues, such as are found within the flowers and at the ends of expanding shoots in spring, and (2) a moist atmos phere. No varieties are entirely blight proof, but the disease spreads so slowly in some that they receive little injury, especially when making too rapid growth. The reason why the blight, when seen in was no spontaneous occurrence of the July and later, does not pass directly from one limb to another, or from one tree to diate vicinity. This year the disease has shown itself in force, over one third of shown itself in force, over one third of the trees of the orchard being attacked, the bark, or else in a viscid exudation which holds them firmly together; and, in the second place, there are very few places on the tree at this time of the year where the surface tissues are sufficiently tender for them to find an entrance.

study of the progress of the disease in its "Does not all this suggest some "Last year's work, as well as that of thoughts regarding preventives and rem-Prof. Burrill in Illinois some time since, edies? Do not force the trees into too indicated that the disease does not as a rapid growth by heavy fertilizing or otherrule spread from limb to limb, and we rule spread from limb to limb, and we have now discovered the reason why it lime, or washes and applications of any does not, and, what is more important. sort. Promptly remove every trace of as real attack upon the tree—when it first the disease a foot or more below the lowits real attack upon the tree—when it first finds entrance into the tissues and begins est spot where it shows, and burn the branches.

While aking a stroll the last day of For the Michigan Farmer. GRAPE ROT.

The experience of Mr. Robinson, of attention, and a close inspection indicat. Detroit, regarding the grape rot, is in ed that it was suffering from blight, a accordance with my observations here, conclusion fully corroborated by a sub- though no one has carried out the plan sequent microscopic examination. In all thoroughly.

cases the blighting had evidently begun I have observed that the rot makes a at the end of the branches, and largely small beginning at first, and spreads in a at the ends of the short spurs along the few years till the entire vinevard is desides of the limbs. These spurs usually stroyed. I have but a few hundred flowers in the hawthorn, which at that vineyard, which, in the early part of the ed parts had matured into fruit fully two- of grapes. Mr. J. Taylor, of this place, thirds grown. On the diseased spurs, sold the grapes in a two and one-half however, the dead flowers had not per- acre vineyard for seven dollars; this was and be of some use to me. ceptibly developed beyond the condition all he could save from the rot. The rot of flowering. Here was surely a signi does not appear near as much in small figant fact. The blight must have at vineyards, say of 50 to 200 vines. I have applies not only to the Duchess, but also tacked these parts not later than the a young vineyard coming into bearing in period of flowering which this year was which there is but little rot; but on the from the mid le to the twentieth of May. lowest ground of the same there is con-The germs found a favorable place of siderable. I have observed that where entrance through the moist surface in vineyards are isolated from older ones, side the flower, and from that point the grapes rot but little on young vines; passed down the flower stalk into the or in other words, where the vineyard is those shoots of the present season which had been prevailing, the grapes rot as climate." bad as on the older vines. The same fact as the length of the internodes and the seems to hold good where young vinenumber of partially grown leaves on the yards are adjacent to older vineyards. I dying portion, readily showed. Sub- know such a vineyard in which nearly all sequent inspection of several untrimmed the grapes rotted this year. These obhawthorn bedges near the Station con-servations indicate that the disease is contagious, and must be battled with in

in regard to the behavior and extent of time. I wish you would keep an eye on the "The orchard was at once carefully results of bagging grapes, by those who gone over, and evidences of blight were have experience in this direction, and re-

found in no less than one-third of the port in the FARMER. ties of grapes, I think it a folly to state that such and such a variety does not rot. It looks to me like saying that such and White Doyenne. In fact, the blight and such plums are curculio proof; and seemed no respector of varieties so far as such and such varieties of apples are worm proof. I have a promising new kinds on one side of the orchard were sort in bearing, which, isolated from vines where the rot prevails, is free from rot, but the same in Mr. Taylor's vineyard rots badly, so Mr. Taylor informed me. ANN ARPOR, Oct. 10, 1885.

> AMERICAN APPLES IN LIVER-POOL.

Recently 10,000 barrels of apples were shipped from New York, and on the 5th Greenings, 12s. The expense of putting the apples on the English market, including everything from the picking of the aged 6s. fer the Kings, 5s. for Baldwins, and 4s. for Greenings. The fact that English orchards produce green apples only price brought by the red-cheeked Kings. The prices obtained are very profitable 600 for the 1,400,600 lbs. marketed. compared with what the markets on this side are offering. In many parts of New "At first this was puzzling. A careful York, Penneylvania and throughout New Francisco carried 12,000 boxes of apples practically worth more empty than they ment, each apple being wrapped in paper. must receive the closest attention, or the

therefore all removed. In the most sus- HARVESTING WINTER APPLES.

condition.

the spur and already entered the large To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. limb when the spur was cut away. Here winter apples: Take a two-horse wagon Stanford, of the Central and Southern with box on; place two cross pieces, one Pacific Railroads, recently proposed to ically kill it. In a single instance where at each end; let them extend nearly to the fruit growers that if they would make the wheels; put a plank or board about a up a train of 15 or 18 cars, once, twice or low the pranches it was perfectly evident foot wide on each side lengthwise three times a week, he would send it that it had entered through a vigorous of the box; fasten them together with through to Chicago in the same time as young shoot that had started out at that spikes or nails, and chain to the box. the recent tea trains, which was less than point last spring. The failure to cut it Hitch en a steady team and drive under that of the passenger trains. away before the blight reached to the your trees. You have a good chance to pick standing on your planks, which lie flat. Then let your man take a ladder have done great damage to cucumber vations, a very extended course of experi- and pail, and your boys climb the trees growers, and in consequence a pickle

sterilized infusions of corn, meal, hay, a good place to stand while doing it; when the box is filled start for the barn. Pick up the apples.leaving out leaves and limbs. Put blankets in the bottom of the box. Then you have the apples under shelter and can pack any time you want to-rain to 100 bushels per day in good order, with | 1884 and 500,000 in 1875. a man and two small boys in this way.

G. H. WARREN. OVID, Oct. 13, 1885.

Apples at the North.

A. A. Wright, writing to the Canadian Horticulturist from Renfrew, Canada,

"It is particularly disheartening to cultivate your fruit-bearing trees success fully for several years, and then, just when you begin to hope and believe that you have at length secured a collection of trees that will withstand the rigor of your climate, to have one of those "test winters" come moving along and sweep nearly all before it. Such an one is that through which we have just passed.

"We have learned, however, that in apple trees the cold-resisting powers are greatest in the following:

"The Wealthy must stand at the head of the list. On every side we hear nothing but good reports of its hardiness and excellence of fruit. So far at least as we now know it is the longest keeper we can grow, and is in every respect a most desirable tree to plant.

"The Yellow Transparent, too, came through the past season without the loss of a single bud, and my trees are now (August 20th) laden with beautiful golden fruit almost ripe enough for the harvest. It is the earliest ripener I have yet grown. and being undoubtedly hardy is a very valuable and desirable tree to plant.

"The Peach of Montreal, as well as the Alexander, can also be highly recommended for extreme northern sections. "You will doubtless be surprised to

learn that the Duchess of Oldenburg has this season not sustained its well earned reputation for hardiness and endurance of extreme cold. Mine are not dead, but strange to say that in the spring they failsoon died away, leaving only a bleak, thought resulted in much good. leafless tree, having all the appearance of a dead worthless thing. In about three terminate in one or more clusters of pounds of sound grapes in a two acre weeks, when the later rains came on, signs of returning life were to be seen, time had long passed, and on the uninjure season, gave promise of at least ten tons and in the course of time new leaves appeared and although there is no fruit I have hopes that the trees will yet survive " I may add that this is exactly the ex

> perience of several of my neighbors, and to the Tetofsky, Scott's Winter, Canada Baldwin, Magog Red Streak, and several other so-called ironclads.

"The death-rate, however, is not confined to our older varieties, but sad havoc has been made among the Russians.

"Experience here goes to show that branch, and so on, killing the tissues as but coming in to bearing. But on the these are not all by any means hardy, but it progressed. In cases where it did not other hand, on young or recently planted only after years of trial shall we be able and entrance in this way, it had attacked vines in old vineyards, or where the rot to know those that will withstand our

Early Apples.

There is a growing indisposition to cultivate the earlier varieties of apples, on account of the difficulty in marketing them. They ripen at a time when those engaged in general farming are busiest. and also at a time when the markets are as those which will keep until winter. and thus have a market when other fruit is scarcest. Still, there will always be some demand for early apples, and growers of varieties which ripen early may pretty surely count on a crop every year, as the fruit matures soon enough to allow fruit buds to form for the following season. But to make early apples bear every year the codling moth must be carefully destroyed. The early fruit, being most advanced, is especially liable to injury from the codling moth, and the worms it breeds furnish a later crop which will destroy the later-ripening varieties. - Ameracan Cultivator.

THE shipment of grapes from Vineland. inst. they were sold in Liverpool. King N. J., this season up to October 10th agapples from Tompkins County, New York, gregated nearly 700 tons, or 1,400,000 lbs. brought 16s. a barrel; Baldwins, 14s; and The crop is not yet all marketed, and the above amount does not include the grapes which have been made into wine, either fermented or unfermented. The price has fruit to its delivery in Liverpool, aver- averaged three cents per pound, gross, out of which sum has to be taken the price of marketing, such as freight, commission, expenses of packing, etc., so that the accounts in great part for the higher price netted to the grower will not be more than two cents per lb., or say \$30,

THE last Australian steamer from Sas England, the apple crop is so enormous These apples were all selected fruit and this year that barrels heretofore have been packed in the orchards expressly for shipare filled with the fruit. It is probable The Los Angelos Herald in alluding to now that large shipments will be made, the targe shipment of fruit and produce and that the fruit which was regarded as from California, states that the shipments worthless to the grower may yet bring by sea and rail from Los Angelos consist him a fair price. For the English market of a wonderful list of articles which the selection and packing of the fruit | would fairly astonish the people that live on the other side of the mountains, where long voyage will not leave it in salable winter rules for half the year.

CALIFORNIA fruit is shipped to the eas at the rate of \$600 for each car of green fruit per passenger train. The rate per I give here with my plan for harvesting freight train is \$300 per car. President

THE early frosts this season seem to ments in the house has been carried on and pick and hand down their baskets to famine is threatened at the east. The It is only necessary to refer to these in the one standing on the side boards. Be- present supply for the Eastern trade is es-

THE shipments of California Truits to the East up to August 1, were 1,535 carloads, and will probably reach 1,800 carloads by the end of the season. Esti mating 20,000 pounds to the car, this makes 86,000,000 pounds of green fruit or shine. I can pick and shelter from 75 for 1885, against 12,000,000 pounds for man bees as storm warners. From nu-

> THE apple crop in Pennsylvania is an enormous one this season. One farmer. a Mr. Pershing of Fayette County, is said to have 1,000 bushels in his orchard, which he has offered free to any one who will take them away, and will pay the given in which the barometer foretold a party besides \$10 for his trouble. This is certainly having too much of a good thing.

WE received from A. J. Caywood & Son of Marlboro, N. Y., a small box of their new grape, the Ulster Prolific. It arrived in such poor shape that it is 1mpossible to say anything in regard to it, the fruit having all dropped from the bunches, and most of it being over-ripe. The grape is of medium size, greenish-red in color, and apparently of fine flavor and quality.

Horticultural Notes.

THE Grand River Valley Horticultural So clety recently decided that in starting a black berry plantation it was cheapest to buy root cuttings rather than use suckers, although more expensive at the outset.

An Ohio farmer is a strong advocate of the idea that apples grown on certain soils keep which, existing through successive geotrees on yellow clay bear fruit which keeps till Whether the primitive men of the Swiss

For localities where even the hardy Fameu apple is grown with difficulty, Prof. Budd says a Russian variety, "Longfield" in English, Longerfieldskoe" in the vernacular, will succeed. It is yellow, a good bearer, and has good keeping qualities.

MR. BAILEY, member of the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society, thinks that pruning squash vines is a good thing. On ed to leaf out as usual, but instead there send out roots and take care of themselves well cultivated ground the vines as they grow came quite a profusion of blossom, which and hence cutting the ends of the leaders he

A. S. FULLER, of New York, says it is evident that the influence of the pollen in strawberries, extends not only to the seed and fleshy receptacle or fruit, but to the stalks and entire plant. The influence of pollen is so great in many instances as to change the size, form, color, and even the flavor of the fruit.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorker says: "There is without doubt a grave error in the spelling of the King Humbert Tomato. It should evidently be spelled King Humbug, as it proves to be nothing more than the old red Pear-shaped of twenty years ago. It is ertainly a grand humbug.'

THE Rural New Yorker on apple gathering: "In picking and handling, their delicate structure should never be forgotten; no matter how small the bruise may be, every one de tracts from their keeping qualities. No apple intended for anything but eider making or hog feeding should ever be clubbed or shaken from the trees, or when picked, thrown about, or dropped into barrels, but in every operation every apple, intended for market or home use should be handled as carefany as if an egg."

MR. MOODY, of New York, clears his orchard of the codling moth by spraying the trees with a solution of London purple, in ratio of oneglutted with the small fruit of Summer. half pound to 80 gallons of water, by means of This last will always be the case, and it is a force pump and a barrel on a wagon. He hardly probably that early apples will had a machine so arranged that the spokes of ever be largely salable at as high prices the wheels did the pumping as the wagon progressed. One man could manage it and could sprinkle 1,000 trees a day, at a cost of not more than one-half cent per tree. The fruit was fair and without a worm in it.

> Prof. Cook, in his paper on Economic Entomology, read before the American Pomo logical Society, says the reason why importe insect pests are for a time more destructive than native species is in the fact that they have fewer parasites or predaceous enemies to con. tend with. In the course of a few years these enemies increase in such numbers as to hold them in check. He said that new insect pests are learning to feed upon plants heretofore not disturbed by them, so that the entomol gist has constant work before him. Anothe thought was that as insects increase in variety and number insecticides are multiplied in equal if not greater proportion.

Mala's Money the great Cough cure. 250...600. \$1 Clenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. CormanCorn Remover kills Corns & Bunion Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 50c. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute 25c Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

Apiarian.

NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' CON-VENTION.

This convention will meet in Detroit December 8th, 9th, 10th. The past week Messrs. Cutting, Hutchinson and Rose of the State Bee-Keepers' Association, were in the city and perfected all arrangements for the meeting. A convenient hall has been engaged and hotel accommodations secured. A large attendance is looked for, and it is believed that fully 250 apiarists from all parts of the United States and Canada will put in an appearance, including the best known bee-keepers of the country. The programme will be an interesting one, and we look for a large attendance of Michigan bee-keepers.

Mrs. L. HARRISON, in the Indiana Farn ner. tells us of the characteristics of honey gathered from various plants. "Apple honey is dark, but fine flavored, resembling the aroma of roses. That from the raspberry is light and of a delicate flavor. The justly celebrated white clover is light, and the comb is very delicate. The linden or basswood produces light brown honey. very rich in vegetable oil. Golden-rod gives it rich and thick, and of a golden color. The autum honey, many seasons, appear to be mixed, different flowers, such as asters, polygonum, and many others the present connection in order to mention gin to fill the back end of your wagon timated at 80,000,000, about one half of blooming at the same time. Honey-dew, the artificial cultivation of the germs of first. You have a rig whereby you can what is needed. Dealers are predicting a bark-lice or "bug-juice," is generally very dark, and of a sickening flavor, and the

comb has no strength; sometimes the honey looks as if sooty water from a coal chimney was mixed with it."

HOW REES PREDICT THE WEATHER -Herr Emmeric of Lauingen writes on Germerous observations the writer advances the theory that on the approach of thunder-storms bees, otherwise gentle and harmless, become excited and accordingly irritable, and will at once attack any one, even their usual attendant, approaching their hives. A succession of instances are storm, the bees remaining quiet, and no storm occurred; or the instruments gave no intimation of a storm, but the bees for hours before were irritable, and the storm came. He concludes, therefore, that the conduct of bees is a trustworthy indication whether a storm is impending over a certain district or not, and that, whatever the appearances, if bees are still, one need not fear a storm.

A WRITER in the British Bee Journal, describing some plants of the Miocene and Eccene Age belonging to the tertiary formation in Switzerland, quotes Prof. Heer, who supposed that there must have been at least 3,000 species of flowering plants then existing, including willows, poplars, birches, elders, laurels, etc. Various fossil wasps and bees have been found in the formations, and among them a true honey-bee (Aphis Adamitica), better than on others. He says Willow Twigs logical periods, may be claimed as the grown on red clay do not keep well, but his ancestors of the present honey-bee. lake-dwellings did or did not cultivate bees is not known.

> Ar the Ontario Convention an animat ed discussion was held on the question of food for bees in winter. A remarkable feature about it was that wintering on sugar stores found no advocate, and none expressed themselves in favor of it except as a supplement to an insufficient supply of honey. Strong things were said as to the wisdom of wintering bees on the best honey, gathered early in the season, and thoroughly evaporated.

MR. R. GOODALE, living near Ann Ar bor who has 100 colonies of bees, reports a large crop of honey, of excellent quality. He says that although a large number of hee raisers lost their swarms by the long severe cold of last winter, he saved his by wintering part of them in a cellar of an even temperature, and encasing the balance in boxes stuffed with wheat chaff protecting the top of the hive with cush ions of the chaff .- Ann Arbor Courier.

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Sumprem, Wis. May 80, 1878.—A year ago I used Pruss'an Heave Powders and cured my hors.

M. CALVERT.

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Che Michigan Farmer

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, OUTOBER 20, 1895.

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have decided to reduce the price of the FARMER for 1886, and will send it on the following terms: To those subscribing now we will send the FARMER and Honsehold until the first of January, 1887. for \$1.50. This will make nearly fifteen months' subscription for the price of twelve.

TIME IS UP.

Our clubbing arrangement with the Free Press closed on the 20th inst. All subscriptions sent in hereafter, must be at the old price, \$2 50.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 481.219 bu., against 870,818 bu., the previous week and 449,280 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 320,020 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,658,364 bu., against 1,449,915 last week and 575,051 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on October 10 was 44,094,842 bu. against 43.632 813 the previous week, and 29.090,140 bu. at corresponding date in 1834. This shows an increase over the amount reported the previous week of 468.029 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending October 10 were 480,634 bu., against 580,681 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 4.908.171 bu, against 13. 878,080 for the corresponding eight weeks

The market during the week reached the highest point attained since the crop began to come forward. This was on Wednesday, when, under the stimulating influences of reports that war was certain in Southern Burope, No. 1 white sold up 30,995 ou. the previous week, and 29,265 to 95c for spot, and No. 2 red to 981c. The next day values dropped again, and in 1894. The shipments were 14,275 the market closed quiet on Saturday with bu. The visible supply of this prices about 1c higher than on the previ- grain on Oct. 10 was 5,095,067 buous Monday. Yesterday this market was against 4,115,875 bu. at the corresponding weak at the opening, declined a few date in 1884. Stocks in this city on Mon points, advanced under war rumors, and day amounted to 45,179 bu., against 34. finally closed a few points under Saturday's figures. Chicago was weak all day, with some efforts on the part of operators to push up values, which were unsuccessful. At the close the tone was "bearish." with No. 2 spring at 88@881c, No. 2 do. at 75@784c, No. 2 red at 93c, and No. 3 do. at 83c per bu. Toledo was active but lower, with No. 2 soft at 96c, November at 961c, December at 971c, and May at \$1.06. Liverpool was quiet and demand

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from October 1

rather slow at unchanged figures.

No. 1 No. 8 No. 2 91% 91 90% ... 91% ... 91% ... 92% ... 93 92% 81 8014

The following statement gives the clesing figures on No. 1 white futures each day of the past week for the various deals:

Nov. Dec. May 961/6 98 961/2 1 06

For No. 2 1ed the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

spends to reports of European complica-

An evidence of the great deficiency of the wheat crop this season is seen by the receipts at the eight principal western lake and river ports from July 25 to Oct. 10, which have been only 15,875,982 as follows: bushels, against 29 651,331 bushels the corresponding period in 1884; 30,701,118 bushels the corresponding period in 1883, and 32,874,156 bushels the corresponding period in 1882. With flour included there would be a still more marked decrease in the movement this season.

Of the wheat crop and requirements of the United Kingdom, Sir J. B. Lawes of Rothamstead says:

"With an area under wheat of 2,554, 852 acres and an estimated average yield of 291 bushels per acre, the home-grown product will amount to 9.421.017 quarters (eight bushels to the quarter,) and deducting 21 bushels for seed the amount available for consumption will be 8,702,-485 quarters. The estimated average population for the harvest year. Sept 1, 1882, to August 30, 1886. is 36.617 201, and allowing for consumption 5 65 bushels per head, the total amount of wheat required to feed the population will be 25 860.898 quarters. The imports therefore required will be a little over 17,000,— 000 quarters. Last year we imported and retained for home consumption 18 000,-000 quarters, while our estimated requirements did not appear to amount to more than 161 million quarters. There ap-pears, therefore, a large surplus stock of wheat in our granaries, a sufficient reason to account for the want of life in the

For all the large stocks the British markets are steady at the rates quoted a week ago, and the same is equally true of the French markets. At Liverpool No. 2 red winter is quoted at 7s 3d per cental, and No. 2 spring at 7s 3d per cental.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market th past week were 6.974 bu., against 10,744 bu, the previous week, and 4,288 bu, for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 5,663 bu. The visible supply in the country on Oct. 10 amounted to 5,195,-931 bu. against 6.183.493 bu. the previou week, and 6,545,807 bu. at the same date last year. The visible sup ply shows a decrease during the week of 986 563 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 952.981 bu., against 1.025.396 bu, the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 6,108,652 bu., against 1, 993,122 bu. for the corresponding period in 1884. The stocks now held in this city amount to 15 843 bu., against 22,975 bu. last week and 7.467 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. Corn is very quiet in this market, and despite the light receipts values are inclined to drop down. wards. In view of the immense crop this season it can hardly be wondered at that buyers do not care about investing at present. No. 2 is quoted at 44c for spot. 39@40c for December delivery, and 38@ 384c for January. At Chicago the market is moderately active but a shade lower on both spot and futures than a week Quotations there are 421c for spot No. 2, 421c for October delivery, 401c for November, and 37tc for the year. At

Toledo the market is quiet, with spot No. 2 at 45c. October delivery at 45c. November at 42c, and the year at 38c. The Liverpool market is firm and higher for both spot and futures. Quotations there are 4s. 71 1. per cental for western mixed. 4s. 6d. for October delivery, 4s. 7d. for November and 4s. 61d. for December.

OATS. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 25,510 bu. against bu. for the corresponding wee 725 bu. the previous week, and 54,822 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The exports for Europe the past week were 523,471 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 2,453,399 bu., against 303,658 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1884. The visible supply shows a decrease of 522. 077 bu. during the week. The market is quiet but very steady, with No. 2 white at 804c, No. 2 mixed at 284c, and light mixed at 294c. Receipts are smaller, and have been 138,718,996 lbs. against 98,851. there has been quite an active export trade at the east. The Chicago market is quiet and steady but a little lower than a week ago. Spot No. 2 is quoted at 251c,

October delivery at 251c, November at 251c, and May at 291c. By sample sales were made at 251@28c for No. 3 white, 251@27c for No. 2 mixed, and 281@291c for No. 2 white. The Toledo market is easy at 27tc for spot No. 2 mixed, and 28c for November delivery. At New York the market is quoted active but lower than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: No. 8 mixed, 28tc; No. 2 do., 301@31c; No. 1 do., 32c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 81 tc; No. 8 white, 30tc; No. 2 do., 33c: No. 1 white, 38c; Western white, 34

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

@39c; State white, 34@38c; State mixed.

There is nothing new to note in the local butter market, except the fact that considerable amounts of undesirable stock are on sale, and have a tendency to depress values. Quotations on creamery range from 20 to 23c according to quality, good to choice dairy is in demand at 13@ 15@17c; and fair at 18@14c; low With the present enormous stocks "in grade stock ranges from 8 to 10c sight" it is wonderful how the market according to its quality, or rather it lack sustains itself, and how quickly it re- of it. The cool weather and the probability that pastures will not last much tions. Its strength is due to the fact that longer, should strengthen the market, nearly everybody now concedes that the and it probably will as soon as present second or third month of the new year stocks of grease butter are worked off. will see much higher prices paid for At Chicago the market is firm, active and wheat than at present. Many capitalists higher for creamery stock. There was a for fine Michigan, 26@25c for 1-blood have money lying idle, and regarding a good demand from both the home trade Kentucky, and 27c for \$-blood. New wheat as most likely to return them a and exporters, and the supply of choice York combing and delaine fleeces are good margin of profit if purchased at stock was not equal to the demand. Other quoted at 34c. Texas wool continues to wesent prices, are investing it in that grades unchanged. Quotations there are excite much interest; the northern clip will grain. That is the secret of the present as follows: Creamery ,fancy, 23@24c; undoubtedly be short and sales of fine are strength of the market in the face of the do, fair to good, 15@17c; common, 10@ made at prices ranging from 18@20c; the

cover, and generally range higher than | The New York market is in much the same position as that of Chicago. Where | Montana. choice quality can be obtained buyers are willing to pay outside figures, but other grades are in large supply and firm. Quotations in that market yesterday were

Creamery, "tate, palls, fancy,	25	@26
Creamery, S ate pails, good o choice	22	@24
Creamery, State and Pa., tubs, choice	22	@28
Creamery, fair to good	17	@20
Creamery, ordinary	14	@16
June creamery fancy	18	4019
June creamery, prime to choice		@18
State half firkin tubs and pails, fancy	22	0
State half-firkin tubs and pails, choice.	20	@81
State half-firkin tubs, etc., fair to good	14	@17
State, half-firkin tubs, etc., ordinary	11	@18
State dairy, ent re prime	19	@20
Sta'e dairy, entire, go d to fine	17	@18
St te dairy firkins, choice	20	0
State dairy firkins, good to fine	16	@19
WESTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, Western, choice	21	@25
Crosmory Western prime	21	@28

vestern dairy, fine...

Yestern dairy, good...

Yestern dairy, ordinary...

Yestern factory, June...

Yestern factory, fresh, choice...

Yestern factory, fair to good...

Yestern factory, ordinary... 84 @ 10 6 @ 8 The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Oat. 10 were 662 916 lbs., against 754,961 lbs. the pre rious week, and 1,122,994 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond-

Vestern imitation creamer Vestern do, good to prime Vestern dairy, fine.....

CHEESE.

ng week in 1884 were 1,117,185 lbs.

The advance in cheese noted a week ago has been maintained in this market, and values are firm at a range of 91@10c for full cream State stock, and 5@6c for State skims. Prices have advanced very generally the past week, and this has caused sharp rise in values of American cheese in Liverpool, where quotations are 7s. per cwt, higher than a week ago. The Chicago market is active, and some grades have been advanced. The demand is good for fine grades of September makes, and the week closed with that grade well cleaned up. Quotations there are as follows: Young America, full cream, 91@94c; full cream cheddar, 9@94c; flats, two in a box. 91@10c; skimmed, choice, 51@61c; skimmed, common to good. 2@3c. The New York market is generally higher, and the finest goods were in demand for export. The advance, however, kept some shippers out of market. Small size State fac tory sold up to 11c for the home trade, out 104c may be regarded as the top of the market for the best September fancies. Some holders, however, preferred to store their goods rather than accept offers a those figures. Ohio flats are scarce and firm. Quotations in that market yesterday

itm. & documents in error marries.	Colorada
were as follows:	, *
State factory, September fancy	10%0
State factory, fancy, earlier date	10 @10%
state factory, flue to choice	9 @ 9%
State factory, good	71400 8%
State factory, medium,	7 @ 7%
State factory, fair	614 (2) 634
State factory, ordinary	51600 6
state factory, night skims	540 7
State factory, night skims, selection s.	71600 8
State f ctory, close skims	8 @ h
hio flar, fancy	10 @10%
Ohio flat, prime	9 @ 934
Thio flat, fair to good	3%@ 8%
Pennsylvania skims	2 @ 3

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 33,603 boxes against 77,257 boxes the previous week and 34,100 boxes the corresponding week in 1884. The exports from all American

lown a little, and some of the trade jourmuch to-day as any time for the past will undoubtedly be succeeded by inprices upon all grades that are yet below an importing basis At Boston sales during the past week aggregated 3,216,317 los. of domestic and 1,911,000 lbs. of foreign, as compared with 8,071,000 lbs. of domestic and 2,319,700 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 2,363,100 lbs. of domestic and 297,800 lbs. of foreign for the corresponding week in 1884. The total sales of wool in Boston since January 1, 1885, 383 lbs. for the same time last year. Two-fifths of the wool sold the past week were foreign carpet wools.

The tone of the Boston market is quite firm for all desirable wools, although the inquiry-for some grades of domestic is less active than two or three weeks ago. The statement is made by several of the eastern papers that Michigan X fleece can be bought to below the figures of two weeks ago. That is absurd. A good deal of wool is called Michigan X that has no right to the name, and some sales of it are reported at 31c; but those who sold it know that it never grew on Michigan sheep. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says on this point:

"Michigan fleece is popularly regarded as the weakest point in the market. The as the weakest point in the market. The defective not to say dishonest manipulation that has prevailed in the classification of Michigan X has much to do with this belief. Michigan X grown in New York or Vermont will not of course bring a full quotation. We do not hear of any sale of strict grade at less than 31c. Michigan fleece is lighter this weet than such and eece is lighter this year than usual, and lthough the price is about two cents igher in the grease than a year since the difference on a scoured basis is much less. Choice Michigan X shrinkage 50 per cent

is held here at 32c." It should also be remembered that much of the wool raised in Southern Michigan is sold across the line in Ohio at 1@2c per lb. higher than it would have brought in Michigan. This shows the prejudice and lack of knowledge displayed by many

wool buyers, as well as dealers and manufacturers for whom they buy. > In Boston combing and delaine wools are firm at 37@38c for fine Ohio, 33@34c largest stocks ever known at this season 14c; dairy, fancy, 15@16c; do choice, latter figure has been freely paid during of the year. When there is a reaction 10@13c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; com- the week in Texas. Territory wool is in and prices settle a little they quickly re- mon grades, 7@7ic; inferior, 3i@4c. demand and the finer grades are nearly was quict.

exhausted; 26c is asked for fine medium UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOID. calf College Jumbo, by Jumbo Lad 1994, out of yet been formerly accepted by the government.

The New York market is strong, and all desirable wools are quick of sale at current prices; while some particular grades are held so firmly as to curtail purchases. There is a fairly active trade in woolen goods, and many mills have orders ahead for all the stock they have to make up. There does not seem to be any make up. There does not seem to be any and make up. There does not seem to be any current prices; while some particular case of the Northwestern Manufacturing is 4794.

Court, last week gave his decision in the case of the Northwestern Manufacturing is 4794.

To D. J. Loomis, Delwood, Eaton County, the Shorthorn cow Hermia 2d, got by Rufus 18275, out of Hermia by Captain Shaito 7661.

To Messre. Walsh, Loomis & Harris, of Bismark, the very promising young buil Hercules 3d, got by Col. Acomb 2d 37984, out of Hela by McMillan 8614.

To F. P. Turner, Bismark, one pair Poland China swine. fear on the part of either buvers or sellers of lower prices obtaining at present. Considerable purchases have been made abroad of foreign wools, but these are largely of carpet grades.

The Boston Journal says of the outlook: "A firm and steady market, with a gradual advance in prices, is the present utlook. At the same time it must also e remembered that present prices for wool although higher than early in the year are still comparatively low, and the clip that has already passed into the hands of manufacturers cannot be replaced. The clip of the country has, in fact, been bought up closer than for many years, and every pound of domestic wool will be wanted. We do not look for any boom. but the prospects of the trade are good and full prices and a firm market are as-The Philadelphia Record of Friday last

"The situation is very strong and the

majority of dealers express confidence in the prospects for a further general improvement in values owing to the short-age in the clip yield and the increased onsumption as compared with last year."
"There is very little change to observe "There is very little change to observe in prices. The market is strong. It is too strong for certain sorts. The rise is in some coarse and medium fine grades of combing and clothing descriptions, while in other classes of fine fleeces and delaine and combing prices are not yet abreast of last year's figures. We notice a strong desire on the part of some New York firms to "bull" the market now. They ought to have known by this time that Philadelphia and Boston men went quiet Philadelphia and Boston men went quiety to work ten weeks ago to "bull" both narkets and they failed in their work with the assistance of the banks. With all the bombast about heavy sales and dairy products and to preserve the public prices going up, fine fleeces to day are only 10 percent, below the panicky rates of winter and spring of 1884 5. Only this and nothing more."

The recent decline in Australian Merino wool abroad has brought our growers face to face with foreign competitors, and all that stands between large foreign importations and a demoralized market is the tariff , and growers should not forget

Hops have actually advanced few points in the N. Y. hop district. The Waterville Times says that one grower sold to New York parties his growth of 500 bales at 12c. This so stimulated the market that holders of choice round lots put the screws down a little tighter and began asking 12c. However several lots have since changed hands at 10@111c. The Waterville market is active and firm. Several buyers wanted choice at about 10c, and one or two wanted grades at 8@ 9c. Two good sized lots sold at 9c. While the demand was good, the offerings fully kept pace with it. The New York market is firmer, and the movement of stock is quite liberal, but prices are unchanged. Exporters are the principal buyers, brewers appearing indifferent. Quotations there

thought the rot was confined to the heavy nals are even inclined to predict a re- clay soils, but it is just as bad on the lightaction in values. But so far as we can er sandy loams where it has not been see all classes of wool are worth just as heard of for years. The Chicago market is steady under heavy receipts. The Triyear. The breathing spell in the trade bune says reports of rot are holding up prices. Quotations there are as follows: creased activity, and probably by higher In car lots-Early and Late Rose, 40@45c per bu.; Peerless, Beauty of Hebron and Burbank, 43@48c. In small lots prices range from 50@60c per bu.

CLOVER seed is steady here at \$5 40 per bu. for spot, and nothing doing in futures. The tendency is toward higher prices in most markets. At Toledo the market is quoted quiet at \$5 55 per bu. for spot, with \$5 60 bid for November entries, \$5 70 for December and \$5 80 for January. In the Chicago market clover seed is quiet at \$5 40 per bu. for spot. \$5 75 offered for January delivery and \$5 60 asked. The crop in this State filled better than was generally expected, but in most other sections the yield is light.

"Twelve years ago," says a breeder in Missouri in an exchange, "I started out. with 600 full blooded Merinos. I have now over 6,000 and have sold several thousand during that time. I have made money every year since I started, raising large increase, and shearing heavy fleeces each year. The entire flock sheared last May over eight pounds per head of a class of wool that brings the highest price in the market."

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says:

A majority of the samples of the new wheat crop are unsatisfactory. Sound wheats are 6d dearer. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 76.092 quarters at 30s 11d against 73,412 quarters at 82s 4d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is freely offered at the lowest rate. Prices of superiors ed at the lowest rates. Prices of an barleys are advancing, those of inferior are declining. Foreign wheats have gradually improved and are quoted at 6d is dearer. It appears that a project for creating a basis for pure gambling in the London wheat market has been quietly kept alive and that ket has been quietly kept alive and that a definite movement is now being made towards its realization. If the plan is successful it will be the beginning of the end of the stability of the London corn trade, which has been the marvel of the world during a long period of unprecedented depression. Flour has occasionally been 6d dearer. The receipts from America are markedly declining. Three cargoes arrived, two cargoes were sold. cargoes arrived, two cargoes were sold, one was withdrawn and three remained, icluding one of California; twelve are ue. At to-day's market sellers of wheat

Judge Chambers, of the Wayne Circuit thought that the first section of the act China swine. was a prohibition of the manufacture of oleomargarine or butterine, or any article in the semblance of butter and not the legitimate product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of milk or cream. It made the person manufacturing the same guilty of a misdemeanor. There was in this section nothing to indicate that its this section nothing to indicate that its object was to protect the public against spread of diphtheria. deception, or guaranteeing a lawful product against simulation and deception, but there was only an absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of perhaps a useful product which people might knowingly prefer to buy. It might also be considered that it did not appear that in a sanitary view oleomargarine, or butterine, was injurious to health so that its manufacture should be prohibited. This being conceded, the manufacture of oleomargarine was only competitive with the manufacture of dairy products. and could not be considered an illegal act. If this were so, the act prohibiting its manufacture and sale was unconstitution al and void. The act was also contra ry to the constitutional provision that " no law shall embrace more than one objec t which shall be expressed in its title." It provided for the prohibition of the manu. facture of oleomargarine, and also a prohibition against the adulteration of natural milk, while the object of the act, as expressed in the title, was "to prevent

AT the Northeastern Fair held at Flint H. C. Smith & Co., of East Saginaw. were quite successful as exhibitors of Holstien-Friesians, being awarded nine premiums. Their three year old bull "Fell ' took first and their two year old bull

deception in the manufacture and sale of

"Crow" got second. For new men in the business Smith & Co. have every reason to be satisfied. In referring to the ease with which the

portable fence manufactured by Ewer & White could be moved, the word half was left out of their advertisement. It should have read two men can take up and move half a mile a day, not a mile. They do not wish to claim anything that they are not sure they can guarantee.

THE MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP-BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

Official List of Transfers.

L. W. & O. Barnes—One ram L. W. & O. B. 37, to John Burlison, Swartz Creek, Mich.; one ram J. T. Stickney 307, to A Deake, Duffield, Mich.; one ram L. W. & O. B. 47 to W. Cole, P. W. Brown—One ram P. W. Brown 83, to

in 1884. The exports from all American ports for the week ending October 10 foot up 2,915,091 lbs., against 3,542,433 lbs. the previous week, and 4,761,954 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last vear were 4,001,919 lbs. Liverpool quotations for American cheese yesterday were 50s. per cwt., an advance of 7s. over the prices quoted a week ago.

WOOL.

WOOL.

Exporters are the principal buyers, brewers appearing indifferent. Quotations there are as follows: N. Y. State, crop of 1884, choice, 10@12c; do., low to fair, 8@10c; do. crop of 1884, choice, 9c; do., good to prime, 7@9c; do.; low to fair, 6@7c; Pacific Coast, 1885, good to Choice, 8@11c.

POTATORS are quieter, and under steady receipts quotations are now 35@40c per bu. for ordinary car lots, and 40@45c in smaller quantities. Reports of rot continue to come in from various parts of this and adjoining States. At first it was thought the rot was confined to the heavy own flock and seven from the flock of E J & E

G L Hoyt—Inirty eight ewes; 31 from wn flock and seven from the flock of E J d V Hardy, to John H Burt, Armington, Ill. 8 C Lombard—One ram S C Lombard 121 V Boone, Cambria, Mich; one ram S C Lo w Boole, Cambria, Mich. one rain S C Lobard 135, to Charles Norris, Cambria, Mich. A W Maring 111, to J L Castle, Colon, Mich; one ram A W Maring 111, to H L Bryant, Burr Oak, Mich; one ew A W Maring 85, to Elon Olney, Leonidae Mich.

A W Maring 85, to Elon Olney, Leonidas, Mich.

M & C M Olney—One ram M & C M Olney 109, to W H Seeley, Kalamazoo. W. J. G. DE 5 N, Secretary.

Stock Notes.

S. K. Kwox, of Independence, Mo., sold b auction on October 2nd, 50 head of Shorthorn or \$4,760, average, \$95.20.

PROF. A. J. COOK, of the Agricultural Col ege, whose stock farm is near Owosso, offers for sale in our advertising columns a very nice Shorthorn bull calf, of fine breeding.

MESSRS. SEELEY & COLEMAN, of Lansing

this State, have sold to C. Edgerton, Morrice Shiawassee County, a five months old Holstein Friesian calf, sired by Nicholas 3d D. F. H. B. dam Filma D. F. H. B. THE old established herd of Angus cattle

elonging to Mr. A Ferguson, of Skillymarno, Strichen, Scotland, was dispersed a few days since. The highest price was 85 guineas, for ow. The 50 animals, bulls, cows, heifers and calves, averaged just about \$100. MRS. R. J. EWBLL, of Eagle, Clinton, Co.

has some fine Bronze Turkeys for sale, of which all who desire to purchase will take notice. Her original stock came from well known Ohio breeder, and some of thor she raised and sold last fall outweigh them. MR. WM. BALL, of Hamburg, has sold to C

Parker, of Laingsburg, Mich., the young bul 2d Phyllis Duke of Hamburg, by Duke of Crow Farm 38332, out of Lota 6th, by Lord Barring on 2d 30115—Lota 3d by Treble Mazurka 25045 -Lota by Twemlow 13060-Lotus by Muscatoon 7057, tracing to imp. Young Phyllis b Fairfax (1023).

MR. J. H. THOMPSON, of Grand Rland denesee County, has decided to hold a stock sale on Thursday and Friday, November 5th and 6th. His fine flock of sheep, as highly bred as anything in the State, is to be included in the sale. It is a bad time to sell sheep, but it is a mighty good time to buy, and this sale will afford a fine opportunity to secure class of stock that is seldom in the market.

MR. T. A. BIXBY, of South Haven, Mich. reports the sale of two rams from his flock of ropshires. One of them was to I. S. Bunnell of Covert, Mich., and registered as No. 32, and the other to A. S. Packard, of Covert, Mich., registered as No. 30. They are both bred from mported stock. Mr. Bixby has been a very cessful exhibitor of Shropshires at the fairs in Western Michigan this season,

held firmly to their demands. Flour was Prov. Johnson reports the following sales against buyers. Corn was quiet. Barley of stock from the Agricultural College herds: To J. Houps, Constantine, the Holstein bull dian Pacific railway is comp

imp. Mae.

To Thomas Walsh, Bismark, Eaton County,
the Shorthorn cow Hela 3d, got by Rufus 18375,
out of Hela by McMillan 8614—Hebe by Fatal

Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan Kansas, one Essex pig.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Shiawassee iron works at Owosso burned

An East Saginaw business college has blackboard 70 feet long. An Adrian canning factory has put up 40,000 cans of tomatoes this fall.

There were 1,295 students in attendance at the University last year, 196 being women. Mrs. Leonard Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, the wealthiest women in the city, died last week. A Lapeer farmer claims to have raised 17

oushels of wheat from one kernel in three vears. Mfs. Anne Newton, of Pontiac, captured 170 premiums at the five fairs at which she exhibited stock.

R. T. Twombly, ex-State Senator and ex-mayor of Niles, died at Fort Worth, Texas, last week. Tecumseh Herald: Woolston Comfort, of

Tecumseh, has a small cabbage patch this year, only 38 acres. The Northern Michigan Bee Keepers' Society holds its eighth annual convention at Sherida on the 22nd and 23rd.

George Horning of Adrian, not quite sane, committed suicide at his home on the 16th, by hanging himself in his barn. A man named Ross, from Lawton, fell from a passenger train and had both legs cut off, on the 15th. It is thought he must die.

Michigan baled, hay brings a good price in the Puliadelphia market, and the price there leaves a good margin for the shipper.

An incendiary fire at Fowler on the 16th, destroyed an entire block of buildings. Loss \$35,000, with not a cent of insurance.

A Mason Justice of the Peace, who mingles horticulture with law, raised a pumpkin vine which bore 865 pounds of pie material.

Joe. Glonsey took a nap on the railroad track at Bay City on the 15th, and was lucky enough to escape with the loss of his hand. Mason Democrat: Walter Wright, of Aurelius, sold 72 bushels of clover seed in this city, for which he received the tidy little sum of

The success of the "Bohemian oats" scheme has induced the formation of a similar scheme to dispose of "Bohemian wheat." Better let

And now a Port Huron man has demonstrated that celery can be raised there as well as at Kalamazoo, having marketed 10,000 heads of superior quality. J. W. Rundel, of Birmingham, according to

the Eccentric, took over 60 premiums at the fairs this fall, on his sheep; and his sales and premiums aggregate \$3.000.

The Phoenix Furniture Company of Grand Rapids has been given the contract for furnishing the interior of the new capitol building at Austin, Texas, for \$115,000. While George Harvey was driving from Vastar to Saginaw, he was stopped by a high-wayman near Buena Vista, and robbed of a gold watch and \$50 in money.

It seems somebody must find the times good as the Ionia National says over 100 mortgages were released from record in the registrar's office within three days recently.

Brown & Mahaney's store, Woodward's furniture factory and Lewis's produce store at Owosso were destroyed by dire on the night of the 15th. Losses aggregate \$75,000. Ann Arbor Courier: Martin Clark's cele

brated "southern exposition" corn was just in good roasting condition this week (middle of October). From seven kernels he raised 17 W. W. Hubbell, formerly of Pontiac, but late of Sterling, Dak., was killed on the 3d by the running away of his horses, which were hitched to the plow. The plow struck his head, fracturing his skull.

Daniel Root, of Hudson, is more extensively engaged in the manufacture of sorghum suga

than ever before. The acreage of cane in the vicinity is largely increased this season and the quality is better than usual. Beware of letting the cattle eat potatoes affected by the rot. C. O. Sly, of Birmingham, lost a fine cow which ate freely of potatoes thrown out on account of the rot, and two

others were saved with difficulty. Ann Arbor Courier: The Steers swamp farm is very productive this season. Sixteen acres of onions have yielded 12,000 bushels. The crop is in excellent condition, and the owners will probably realize the snug little

owners will probably realize the snug little sum of \$6,000. Adrian Press: Fred Harris of Cambridge, got 102 bushels of Bohemian oats from six acres of land, and now he is waiting for the Association to pay him that \$10 per bushel as they promised. He can tell his grandchildren

The ten year old daughter of J. V. O'Sullivan fell into an uncovered cistern on the grounds of John Jenkinson at Port Huron last week, and was drowned. The little girl was returning from the grocery in the evening, and it is supposed stumbled and fell in.

Flint Globe: The old war horse Prince died at his home in Conoctah recently, aged about 30 years. This horse went through the war of the rebellion, and has been a prominent attraction at a great many reunions of the old veterans, and was well known to mearly every

A new scheme to swindle farmers has been worked in some of the southern counties of this State. A man comes round buying straw stacks for paper mills. He gives his note for the sum, and asks for a receipt to send to the mills to show what he has bought. It is only the old dodge to get a farmer's signature to a paper which afterward turns up a promissory note at the bank, left for collection.

There were three tragedies in Wayne County on the night of the 15th. Jud. Osborn was murdered at Trenton, by an unknown assailant; Charles Strong, thief, was mortally wounded in a fight with the police in a den on Atwater Street, in this city; and Antoine Fernette, an aged man living in Springwells was burned to death in his cottage, while trying to rescue his son's children whom he supposed were in the burning building.

Flint Globe: During the fair a fine hor se owned by Mr. J. Woolcott, of Burton, was Fint Globe: During the fair a fine hor se owned by Mr. J. Woolcott, of Burton, was discovered to be injured, and it was thought he had stepped on a nail. He was placed in charge of a veterinary surgeon, who discovered that a small bullet, presumably from one of the target guns on the grounds, had entered his hoof, and was the cause of the trouble. In spite of all that could be done the animal, which was valued at \$500 died. which was valued at \$500, died.

There were 139 failures in the United States the past week, and 27 in Canada. H W Shaw, "Josh Billings," died at Monteray, Cal., of apoplexy, on the 14th.

In the village of Kittanning, Pa., over 100 persons are ili of typhoid fever and diphtheria. There were 289 deaths from small-pox in Montreal last week, 263 being French Cana-

Dutton, a village about 20 miles from St. Thomas, Ont., was nearly wiped out by fire last week.

A Minto, Dakota, man hated skating rinks so bad that he set fire to the local rink, and it and four stores were burned. At Montreal people are actually inoculating themselves with the small-pox, believing they must have to have the disease anyway.

The British Columbia section of the Cana-

A pupil was taken suddenly ill in the school room at Pitteburg, Pa., and her disease found to be small pox. Intense excitement in consequence.

Mrs. John Beihle, of Crestline, O., spilled oil on her dress while filling a lamp. In lighting it, her dress was set on fire, and above was fatally burned.

Francis Otto, of Burlington, Wis., claims to have solved perpetual motion after 27 years of labor. His invention consists of a wheel within a wheel, and is simple. The Mexican president has granted full pardon to all political prisoners except editor Chivarri and editor Carrello. The pardons are being with delight by the people.

nailed with delight by the people The "October State," Ohio, went regulifican at the election last week, Foraker belog elected governor by about 17,000 majority. The legislature is also republican.

The oll passenger depot at Chicago, used by the Michigan Central and Illinois Central rail-road, is to be taken down and replaced by an elegant new building to cost not less than

At Aitkin, Minn., five cars loaded with wheat were ditched, and two men, supposed to be John Cochrane, of Volant, Pd., and Louis Dust, of Champaiga, Ili., were smothered in the grain.

The 75th anniversary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions was called to order last week at Boston by Rev. Mark Hopkins. The total receipts from all sources for the year were \$167,097.

A Texan mob destroyed the slaughter house and cattle yards of Burton & Ness at Hempstead, Tex., last week and gave the firm five days to leave the town and fifteen to leave the county. Too many stolen beeves in the pens. The earnings of the Grand Trunk railroad

The earnings of the Grand Trunk rallred for the past year show a decided deceline, owing to the war of rates between the great trushines, and also to competition in Canada. A debit account of \$249,000 has to be carried for ward.

Natural gas is being largely utilized at Pittsburg, Pa., displacing the use of 10,000 to 15 000 tons of coal in the large establishments there. Another large well was struck in Washington County last week, near Canoonsburg, the second in size in the country.

It is said the Brazilian government has been defrauded of at least \$1,000.000 within two years by the evasion of the exp rt duty of 22 cents per pound on india rubber, by a Para house, which deals with a New York firm which handles about 400,000 lbs. annually.

Eight adults and four children of the neighborhood of Bridgeport. Ill., have let their homes for Payson, Utah, to become active members of the Mormon church. Two of the pariy are young women who uphold and intend practicing polygamy. They all leave good farms. and intend practicing polygamy. Minnie Cummins, a pretty and respectable girl of Cairo. Ill., eloped in August with a railroad conductor who deserted her in a short time. She went to Omaha, took service as dining room girl in a hot-i, and refused by the backets who follows.

eturn home, though her brother, where, offered her \$1,000 to do so. At New Orleans last week the colored cook of a coffee house was selzed by an insane in oulse, and put "rough on rats" into the soup I'wenty five persons were made dangerously.

The cook confessed, saying she had no i

Investigations disclose a shortage of \$23000 in the accounts of Henry Corley, treasurer and secretary of the Quincy (iii) gas light and coke company. The embezzlements cover a period of eleven years. Corley will resign, but will not be prosecuted, his mother having signed a bond to make good the deficiency.

The wife and colld of Seth Stauton perished in a prairie fire in Barnes County, about 30 miles from Fargo, Dak., recently. The fire started from a threshing machine while the men were at dinner, and swept over the prairie with great rapidity, destroying houses, barns and crops for a number of other farmers.

Miss Jeanie Billings, recently married to a Basalms Zacharoff Gortschakoff Garde Imperial, aide de-camp de son majesty L'Empereur. etc., has returned from Europe Mensis arrived in Europe she found another Mrs. Prince etc. etc., and her alleged husband stoned disappeared. once disappeared.

Peter Hengen, of Ithaca, Neb., returned home after a few days' absence to find his bouse burned to the ground, the remains of his wife and child in the debris, and the dead body of his younger brother in the barn. It is conjectured that the brother murdered the woman and child, fired the house and then

By the explosion of an overloaded gun is the hands of Edward Burtley at Hazelton, Za., on the 16th. Robert Fichter, a companion, was instantly killed, a large piece of the barrel penetrating his heart. Burtley's right ara was blown off, and Thomas Scott,

At Seybertville, a small Pennsylvania village, ive tramps visited a house owned by two pachelor brothers, Wm. and John Kester, and demanded a sum of money which it was known was secreted in the house. The Kesters refused to surrender the money, and both were murdered by the tramps, who ransacked the house in the vain endeavor to find the noney.

Lillie Boss, of Atlanta, Ga., 17 years of age. Lillie Boss, of Atlants, Ga., 17 years of sgr. was betrothed by her parents to a man 65 years of age. She ran away in her bridal dress and was married to Jesse Hardie, a former lover. She and her newly made haband returned to the house, announced their marriage, were forgiven and ate their wedding cake, while the elderly briderroom "shoot dress that house and allegations of the state of the s dang ing his bonn t and plume" and finally went quietly away. Last week a large-bald headed eagle selzed he two year old child of John Romilly, a

the two year old child of John Robmily, farmer living near Montreal, and b-re the little one off in its taions, alighting on a barn a mile distant. A number of men with guas followed, but before they could reach the spit the eagle had killed its victim by driving its beak into the child's skull. After partly devouring the little one's flesh, the bird took to flight and escaped. to flight and escaped. James and John Johnson lived on a farm near Sioux City, i.e., and last week they had a house raising, at which a keg of beer was topped. The brothers quarreled, and James, who was unmarried, was ordered from the house. He returned at night, and loading an old musket, placed the muzzle at the head of his brother who was in hed seleen, and blew

his brother who was in bed asleep, and blew his brains out. The wife of the murdered man stood by and saw the terrible deed, agreeing it was the proper thing to do. Two weeks ago a stranger went to a large printing and lithographing house at Portland Or., and representing himself to be the sahler of the First National bank of Oregon, er dered 1 000 lithographed certificates of deposit 1,000 identification certificates and 1,000 et A few days later the stranger took themsway.

Last week one of these bogus certificates for \$8,500 came from Helena It is learned that another certificate for \$3,500 was cashed at

At Mankato, Minn., a Mrs. Johnson, member of a Swedish church, was last week convicted of witchcraft at a church trial. At West Newton, some time ago, a child disappeared and a clairvoyant accused an aged couple living near of witchcraft in causing its death. The parents induced the neighbors to hang the aged couple to a tree till they were nearly dead, as a means of extorting a confession. The bones of the child were afterward found in a march near its parents' house, whither it had wandered and died. Cotten Mather's ghost seems to "go marching on."

Lieut. Henry Allen has just arrived at San Lieut. Henry Allen has just arrived at oan francisco from his Alaskan exploration. having completed a journey through the regions of the far north which excels all explorations on the American continent hitherto attempted. Lieut. Allen left Sitka last February and journeyed to the mouth of the Copper river, which he followed until he reached the great Alaskan mountains. These crossed on snow shoes to the head of the he crossed on snow shoes to the head of the Tennah river—in tself a marvelous accom-plishment. For 700 or 800 miles he followed he Tennah until it emutied into the followed the Tennah until it emptied into the Yukos, the great river of the north, which he also followed to its mouth, a distance of 400 or

On the night of the 15th "Jud" Osborn salon keeper at Trenton, Wayne County, was shot dead on the street by an unknown assusian who evidently approached him from the rear, and sent a bullet through the back of his neck. Ed. Flaherty, employe at the stave mill, wes arrested on suspicion, but the principal eridence against him so far is that he had been

heard to threaten Osborn dienating his wife's affect dienating his wife's affer
The East Saginaw Her
receipted grocery bill for
newspaper man to do
enough to figure out the
was more than twice as g
while wages, as compar
the mills giving rates f
per cent greater than at
77 cents, flour \$12 per
gallon, and other thing
cost of the necessaries
much more, proportional
thory have lowered.

Octob

It is rumored that Lor of India, will be recalled. King Milan proposes troops in person. A fe war is expected.

war is expected.
Spain has ordered five
armed at once. British
which are to cost \$1.500.
Spain means to be prepshould the latter at any
claim to the Caroline Isl. The war cloud in Euro feeling in Turkey is into sultan will resist further European possessions by Turkish army is being e a war footing; and from ous war is being preach of the Sultan's dominion

France will remain neut Balkan States or Greece refrain from taking a ha NEW ADVER

A BATES BUL

As I cannot use my red of too close in-breeding, He was one year old Jurred, large, very fine in breeding. Sire, Darling Duke, and he from Clarence. Dam is my fin bred by Avery & Murphy of Airdrie. It will be a breeding. of Airdrie.
in breeding.
l also offer at very reasiland China breeding sow
and a young b ar of regit
from the stock of B. G.

that are goo enough to herd. We shall offer the ogott N. A. CLAI BEANS & CI

BOU Highest market price pa CEO. 24 Woodb

BRONZE I have a goodly number Turseys for sale at \$4 p after that \$4 50 per pair gave grand satisfaction bor weighed 18 1bs. lay it weighed 36 ibs, bein dress MRS. R. J

Above we illustra Huller, of which hundred in use, all g faction both to Farmers. The fac We have Made Twentieths of Made and past Twe

speaks volumes in fa-built by us and is a are able otherwise to sonstruction, durabil Hullers Catalogues illustra with prises, etc., furi

Berkshire SW G. B. Cole,

breeder of Berkshire blood such as the Sa Clermont, Souvenir Suffolk, pigs direct for sale at all times. Wanted, A Any one having a with good buildings cate. in a good neig farmer who will ren

with the privilege of Three young Sho atraight pedigrees breeding and prices Shropshire D

Royalist. a year dam both imported for \$40 or let for the for \$25 to serve 50 Apply at once to 018-21 LOOK

DIRECTORY

Michigan Breeders

CATTLE. Shorthorns.

RTHUR ANDERSON, Worteith, Allegar

A Co., breeder of "horthorn cattle, established 5 years, with Romeo 2750by 23d Duke of Air-irle and Minnle's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 17624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center

D Livingston Co., Mich, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and Phyllises Young bnils and helfers for sale. Also Merino sheep. Terms reasonable.

HARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for Sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHEECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Lidingston Co. Breeder or Shorthorns. Herd healed by Bates bull Baronet Belle Bates 47411, Bells Bachess, Cambria's Vic

C HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Shiawas

R. BACKUS, Syringdale Stock Farm. Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Velmont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheon horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence sdicited.

C. S. BROOKS, Brigiton, Mich., breeder of C. Registered Shorthons of leading families—Pomonas, Floras, etc. Also American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for

DAVID P. WILCOX Forest Hill Stock Farm

M. UHL, Brooksic Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice, Shorthorns of the best milking and beel making qualities for sale. Correspondence and invented in the control of t

P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge, Ionia, Ionia Co.
L. breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Principal familis Young May, Phyllis, Gwynne an Pansy. Also recorded Berkshires and Polan Chinas. Correspondence solicited.

S. BURNETT, Brancroft, Shiawassee Co

breeder of Shorthori cattle of the Irena, Vi oria and Strawbe families. Stock for sale.

F.A. BRADEN, Victoria Farm, Bancroft Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Short

T Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Sh ramiles with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at heat herd Stock for sale

PRANK E. IVES, Hickory kidge Stock Farm, Unad lla, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Stock for sale. Correspond me invited. jyi-iy

EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene Us see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-17*

see Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Be shire swine and Mermo theep. All stock record, Stock for sale.

cepted by the govern-

Crestline, O., spilled filling a lamp. In s set on fire, and she ngton, Wis., claims to totion after 27 years of consists of a wheel mple. ent has granted full

isoners except editor ello. The pardons are e people. Ohio, went republican week, Foraker being out 17,000 majority.

ot at Chicago, used by il Illinois Ceutral rail-a and replaced by an ico cost not less than ve cars loaded with two men, supposed of Volant, Pd., and impaiga, Ili., were of the American for foreign missions week at Boston by a total receipts from yere \$167,097.

I the slaughter house of & Ness at Hemp-nd gave the firm five of fitteen to leave the of the beeves in the pens. and Trunk railroad ecided decline, owing een the great trunk tion in Canada. A las to be carried for largely utilized at the use of 10,000 to arge establishments ell was struck in seek, near Canoons-

the country. overnment has been overnment has been ,000.000 within two is export duty of 22 rubber, by a Para a New York firm 100 lbs. annually. r children of the prt. Ill., have left Utah, to become mon church. Two omen who uphold ygamy. They all

ty and respectable in August with a serted her in a short a, took service as in a snort as, took service as in a snort cother, who followed o so. k the colored cook h the colored cook in a man in

chortage of \$23 000 Corley, treasurer (iii) gas light bezzlements cover Corley will resign, his mother having d the deficiency. th Staunton perto Staunton per-nes County, about C., recently. The ing machine while I swept over the lestroying houses, r of other farmers. ntly married to a rince Zacharias akoff Garde Im-majesty L Emperarope Waen she and another Mrs. eged husband st

Neb., returned ence to find his the remains of ris, and the dead in the barn. It companion, was se of the barrel tley's right arm injured that he

sylvania village. owned by two ohn Kester, and ich it was known ate their wed-erroom "stood ne" and finally

d eagle seized
ohn Romilly, a
d bore the little
g on a barn a
ten with guns
reach the spot
by driving its
After partly
the bird took ved on a farm eek they had a g of beer was d, and James, red from the nd loading an at the head of ep, and blew the murdered terrible deed, to do.

ent to a large e at Portland, be the cashier f Oregon, e-res of deposit, and 1,000 en-ank thereon. bt them away. ertificates for learned that as cashed at

rived at San exploration, hrough the ceels all expent hitherto Sitka last touth of the ed until he time. These head of the ous accombe followed the Yukon, ich he also of 400 or

d" Osborn, County, was wen assessia m the rear, of his neck.

ddenly ill in the school and her disease found se excitement in con-

The East Saginaw Herald says the finding of receipted grocery bill for 1865 has caused a swspaper man to drop into figures long mough to figure out that the cost of living ran more than twice as great than at receasing ore than twice as great than at presen was more than twice as great than at pitches, while wages, as compared with the books of the mills giving rates for 1865, were only 15 per cent greater than at present. Sugar was 17 cents, flour \$12 per barrel, kerosene \$1 per gallon, and other things in proportion. The cost of the necessaries of life has decreased the receipt proportionally, than the wages of much more, proportionally, than the wage

heard to threaten Osborn, whom he accused of alienating his wife's affections.

October 20.1885.

Foreign.

It is rumored that Lord Dufferin, Governor of India, will be recalled. King Milan proposes to lead the Servian troops in person. A formal declaration of war is expected. war is expected.

Spain has ordered five cruisers to be built and armed at once. British firms build the ships, which are to cost \$1 500,000 each. It is thought

Spain means to be prepared to meet Germany should the latter at any future time renew a claim to the Caroline Islands. claim to the Caroline Islands.

The war cloud in Europe thickens. The war feeling in Turkey is intense, and it is said the Sultan will resist further eucroachments on his European possessions by force of arms. The Turkish army is being equipped and put upon a war footing; and from the mosques a religious war is being preached against the invaders of the Sultan's dominions Great Britain and France will remain neutral if Turkey fights the Balkan States or Greece, if the other powers refrain from taking a hand in.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RARE CHANCE

As I cannot use my red bull Duke Royal because of too close in-breeding, I am forced to sell him. He was one year old June 2d, 1884. He is a bright red, large, very fine in form, and of very fine breeding. Sire, Darlington Duke from Waterloo Duke, and he from i ported 4th Duke of Clarence. Dam is my fine cow Royal Duchess 7th, bred by Avry & Murphy, and sired by 231 Duke of Alfdrie. It will be seen that he is first best of Alterie. In will be seen that it is the best of the interesting in the ding. I also offer at very reasonable figures a fine Poland China breeding sow and some young sows, and a young b are of registered Poland China hoge from the stock of B. G. Buell.

BERKSHIRES We have some Berkshire boars fit for service

rd. We shall offer them at a low price if called soon; also a few sows; stock recorded. Ad-N. A. CLAPP, Wixom, Mich.

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BRONZE TURKEYS! I have a goodly number (about 35 pairs) of Bronze Turkeys for sole at \$4 per pair until Thankegiving; after that \$4 50 per pair. Those I sold last year gave grand satisfaction. One I sold to a neghbor weighed 18 lbs. last fall, and six weeks sgot it weighed 36 tbs, being then 13 months old. Address MRS. R. J. EWKLL, Eagle, Mica. 020,41



Above we lillustrate our "New" Chover Huller, of which there are now Twenty five hundred in use, all giving the Best Satisfaction both to Threshermen and Farmers. The fact that

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speaks volumes in favor of the clover machinery built by us and is a guarantee, stronger than we are able otherwise to make, of the workmanship, construction, durability and achievements of our Hullers ullers Catalogues illustrating this machine, together ith prices, etc., furnished free on application to

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Wanted, A Farm To Rent

Shropshire Down Ram For Sale, Royalist. a yearling Shropshire ram, sire and dam both imported from England. Will be sold for \$40 or let for the season to a responsible party for \$25 to serve \$60 ewes. Would prefer to sell. Apply at ence to JOHN DIMON, will deer, Ont., Canada.

LOOK HERE!!

Poland-China swine and Merino rams almost then away for the next thirty days. Sixty Poland thinss from two months to two years old, and 50 derino rams that must be closed out immediately lome and see them or write for prices: Also two roung Shorthoon buils and the four year old buil hat took second premium at Langing, for sale





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FOR SALE.



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In Dr. Sherman's method there is no surgial operation; it consists of his appliance and curative compound, external applications. During treatment patients can labor with security from the danger of Strangulated Rupture, baides averting or rectifying the dreadful injuries resulting from the use of Trusses, such as nervousness, loss of manhood, irritation of the bladder and kidneys, impotency, from a wasting of the spermatic vascels.

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The following are some of the deadful maladies resulting from the displacement of the Viscera in Rupture, and which are aggravated by the Truss when used to support the rupture.

RUPTURE BECOMES INFLAMAD and STRAGULATED, the early symptoms of which are colle pains rumbling in the bowels, greak anxiety, and when reaching its full stage, equalted only by the horrors of hydrophobia.

orrors of hydrophobia.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE EVENTUAL NERVOUS DEBILITY, impaired memory, ifference to amusement and stirring recreasion necessarily conductive to health and the prolongation ife.

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RUPTURE AND TRUSS is tax the energies and caractities of man to a greater or less extent in very stage of life, both in his physical and social relations, and in the physical and mental pursuance of his business. svery stage of life, both in his physical and social relations, and in the physical and mental pursuance of his business.

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The average Records of a herd are th true test of its merit. The following Milk and Butter Records have a been made by animals now in our herd:

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Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the herd that ha e made yearly records including fourteen 3-year olds and twenty-five 2-year olds have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year.

Five cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine cows have averaged 19 lbs. 36 oz. in a week. Fifte n cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six 3-year olds have averaged 14 lbs. lozs. in a week. Eleven three year olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 18 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two year olds have averaged 12 lbs. 13 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two year olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3-10 ozs. in a week. The original imported Netherland Famiyof six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17% lbs. in a week. This is the Herd rom which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of Stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Come and see
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About 100 head of both sexes and all ages. p to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred to by prize bulls Prins Midlum and Jonge my prize bulls Prins midium and Song-Carre, who have no superiors. A specialty of young pairs not akin for foundation tock. EF Everything registered and guaran-teed pure-bred. Write for catalogue and prices or come and see the herd.

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Greenwood Stock Farm Poland-China Swine a Specialty. I have a prime lot of March and April pigs that will be ready for shipping as soon as weaned Stock recorded in Ohio Polana-China Record Correspondence and inspection invited.

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L. HARRISON, Lansing, L. cder of and dealer in Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey attle. Write for what you want.

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Utica or Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co. Mich. my27

G. WASHBURN, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., breeder of and dealer in thoroughbred and mported Holstein-Friesian Cattle. First-class tock for sale. TONE & BIGGS, Hastings, breeders of thor-our bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, Josh 912 y Ebbo at head. Stock for sale. Write for orices and catalogue. db 1y

W. B. CLARK, Hillsdale breeder of thor-oughbred Holstein-Frieslans from import d stock. Stock for saie. 018 6m K. SEXTON, Fowell, importer and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Stock farm, three miles south.

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registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. dil-iy

A T.SHORT, Coldwater, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock in both Vermont
and Michigan Registers. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. my8-8m E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence

HAS. E. SOUTHWELL, Marshall, Mich., breeder of Merino Sheep. Stock registered in formont and Michigan Registers. Size, form and lensity of fleece specialities. May-18-1y ONNER & FELLOWS, Metamors, La-peer Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. my18-1y D B. & H. L. SEARS, Ann Arbor, Wash-tenaw County, breeders of thoroughbred Merico sheep. Stock for sale. DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater breeders of Registered Merine Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited 131-17

A. DALEY, Pine Creek, Calhoun Co., breed-er of thoroughbred Merino Sheep; registered in Vermont and Michigan registers. Stock for sale R. A. HUBBELL, Hartland Centre. Living-ston Co., breeder and dealer in pure bred American Merino sheep. Stock for sale. High-land on the F. & P. M. R. R. the nearest station. BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

DHELPS BROTHERS, Dexter. Washten naw Co., breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Young Mary, Strawberry, Matilda, Victoria and Gwynne families represented. Stock for sale.

B. WELCH. Paw Paw, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and Gwynne families represented. Stock for sale.

B. WELCH. Paw Paw, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and Families represented. Stock for sale.

B. WELCH. Paw Paw, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and Families represented. Stock for sale.

B. WELCH. Paw Paw, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and Extra county, Matilda, Victoria and Little Giant, at head of fock. S ock for sale.

B. WELCH. Paw Paw, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and Little Giant, at head of fock. S ock for sale.

B. WELCH. Paw Paw, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and Little Giant, at head of fock. S ock for sale.

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B. WELCH. Paw Paw Paw, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and Little Giant, at head of fock. S ock for sale.

B. WELCH. Paw Paw Paw, breeder of fock. S ock for sale.

B. WELCH. Paw Paw Paw, breeder of fock. S ock for sale.

Merinos Continued

RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock Fo ale. Correspondence solicited. P. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe wamo, Ienia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont focks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicitade.

EORGE ASHLEY, Belding, Ionia Co.

J breeder of thoroughbred registered Merind heep. Stock for sale.

Au1919.

G L. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breede of Vermont and Michigan registered thor oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale,

Hough Bros., Imlay City, Lapeer Co.
breeders of thoroughbred Michigan registered
and high grade Merino sheep. Stock for sale. E. GILMORE, Grand Blanc, breeder and dealer in American Merinos of pure Atwoo blood. All stock registered. Good stock ran for sale at prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

AMES MEGREGOR & SON, Metamors red Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my13-y JAMES W. BESLEY, Maple Shade Farm, Eureka, Clinton Co., breeder and dealer in American Merino and grade sheep; ewes and rams for sale.

To sale.

O. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County,
breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine
Sheep; also Poland-Ohina Hogs. Stock for sale.
Correspondence solicited.

Stock for sale. JEVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of thor oughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermoni Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere

E. ROGERS, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breed-er of thoroughbred Vermont registered Meri-no sheep. Stock for sale. mr11-ly S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeded of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough ored Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Michigan J. Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwoce stock, descendants of most noted families of fine-bred animals. Size, form and density of fieece a m30-se JOHN SESSIONS, Grand River Valley Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of registered Merino theep, Sherthorn cattle and Berkshire swines, Stock for sale. M. KELSEY, Walnut Valley Farm, Ionia, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Merine eep, recorded in Vermont Register. Also Jer-Red Swine. Correspondence solicited.

W & O. BARNES, Byron, Shiawassee Qe Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Po und-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock fo-ale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited M R KING, residence, Bridgewater, Wash tenaw Co., breeder of registered Merine sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Lon awee County. mr4-1:

Le Breeder of thoroughbred American Merine sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis-ters. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best docks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited C. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., breed or of Vermont and Michigan registered thor-oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence invited. s16-19

O. HADLEY, Unadilla, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred and registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale, correspondence promptly answered. oci4-iy
S. BREWSTER, Hanover, Jackson Co.,
breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered
Merino sheep. Stock for sale. STEPHEN TEEPLE, Pinckney, Livingston Co Streeder and dealer in Vermons and Michigan registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence solicited. W. C. SMITH, Brookdale tarm, breeder of

W. M. H. BLOW, Flint Valley Stock Farm Thornville, Lapeer County, breeder of reg-istered Merino Sheep, Berkshire and Poland Chinn Swine, and Plymouth Rock chicks. myll-19 J. GAGE, South Lyon, Mich., breeder of pure Jersey Red swine; also registered Merino sheep of Atwood blood. Stock for sale.

W. RADFORD, Marshall, breeder of Merino Sheep. Stock recorded in Michigan Register. Size, form and density of fleece special tiles. Way-18 ty
W H. BERTRAM, Addison, Lenawee Co.,
breeder of Vermont and Michigan Registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. s9-ly

CARLOUK'S imported and Michigan bred J Shropshire sheep, the popular mutton and wool breed. Only flock in Livingston County oldest in Central Michigan, imported Roderick Dhu at head. Barly order secure first choice. Wesley J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.

J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oskland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire and Hampshire sheep. Correspondence promptly answered.

EWIS WILLEY, Pewamo, Ionia County, breeder of Shropshire Downs from imported stock. The mutton sheep of the world. my1-84 A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, Mich., breeder of Shropshire sheep rom imported stock; all registered; inspection invited. 223-13

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks.

E J. HARGRAVE, Oaklawn Farm, Bay City, breeder of pure Berkshires. Correspondence solicited. E J. STANTON, St. Louis, Mich., dealer in E and breeder of Registered pure bred Berkshirer Swine of noted strains. Imported Scotch Collie Dogs, PlymouthRock fowls and their eggs for sale EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County, breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale. W. G. CAVAN. Brampton, Ont., importer, breeder and shipper of pure-bred Berkshires. Stock for sale. Letters promptly answered.

Poland-Chinas. A C. HOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-bred Poland-China swine, from stock bred by S. H. Todd, Barnes Bros., and A. J. Murphy. All recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice young stock for sale. A. LIMBECK, Dowagiac, breeder of pure Poland China swine; all stock bred from the most noted families; recorded in Ohio Poland China record; pigs in pairs not akin; choice pigs for sale.

for sale.

C HAYES, Ithaca, Gratiot Co., breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Young stock for sale at prices to suit the times C H. STANTON, Proprietor of Wood Lawn Stock Farm, St. Louis, Gratiot Co., breeder and shipper of pure bred Poland China swins and Southdown sheep. Correspondence solicited.

W. JONES, Richland, breeder of pure-bre Poland-Chinas. My breeding stock all re-orded in both the Ohio and American Polans China Records. F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale, also breeding registered Merine sheep. Correspondence invited.

L. LINTZ, Rochester, Oakland Co., breeder of Poland China Swine, all registered stock. Also Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn fowls. Stock for sale, IF you want dure Poland-China swine of best strains of blood or choice registered Merinos sheep write to me or see my stock before you purchase elsewhere. C. M. Fellows, Manchester. Washtenaw Co., Mich.

A & H. C. WEIGHT, South Grand Blanc Genesee Co., breeders and shippers of pure bred Essex swine. Stock for sale in pairs ne-ityl6-4:

A MOS S. CHAPSER, "River Grove" stock farm, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder and shipper of pure-bred improved Chester Whites of best strains. Stock for sele.

C. A. SEARING, Proprietor of the Walnut O, Grove Stock Farm, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and Shipper of the choicest strains of Chester White hogs. Stock for sale not akin. Also Short-horn cattle. Correspondence solicited. JOSEPH LINDSAY, Fairlawn Farm, Otseso, Allegan Co., breeder and Shipper of pure bred Chester Whites. Also Bronze Turkeya, Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, Wyandottaw, White Crested Black Polish, Golden Polish and Chinese Geese. Write for what you want.

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Os., breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine. Choice stock for sale.

W. FITCH, Howell, Livingston Co., breed er of thoroughbred Cheshires. Stock for shorrespondence promptly answered.

S. SKINNER, Wixom breeder of pure bred Duroc Jersey Red swine; choice young stock and and an arrangement of the colors

JOHN W. FOSTER, Flint, Genese Oc., breeder and shipper of pure-bred Duroc Jer-soy Red swine, registered Atwood Morino sbess, and Black-breasted Red game fowls.

A LONZO SESSIONS, Grand River Values
A Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of Cleveland BaCoach and Roadster horses. Imported Balancia at the stud.

A PHILLIPS, Dansville, Ingham On, processor of Clydesdale horses. Imported East Dansmore, Young Chancellor, Young Marquis, and Young Campaie in the stud. Young stallions and stock for sale.

H C BENTON, "Maple Hill Side," Northville Wayne County, breeder of draft and trotting horses with Walter H., a Percheron, Captain, a coach, and the trotters Neptune and Joaquin Mu-ler in service.

PORTLAND BREEDING STABLES—L. R.
Ferguson, Portland, Ionia Co., Proprieter.
Stallions in Stud are Lofty, Commander, Portland
Charley and Chancey Goodrich 1077. Stalliens
breeding mares and young stock for sale.

DEID & BRAIDWOOD, Almont, Lapour Loco, importers and breeders of thoroughbree Percheron forses. Stock recorded in Franck Percheron Stud Book. Stock for sale at rease-able prices Also breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

others if desired.

E WOODMAN, Paw Paw, breeder of Perche, Monarch and Gray Duke in the stud. Stock for sale at all times at moderate prices Am breeding Shetinad ponies and Jersey Red Swine. Come and see a write for what you want.

H HLISHIE STOCK FARM, Watervilet, Berrien Co., Parsons & Baldwin, breeders of Percheron Horses, and Vermont and N. Y. Earlie tered Merino sheep. Imported Trojan 1936 China at head of stud. Young stock for sale.

DOGS.-Colling SCOTCH COLLIES."

POULTRY.

P. C. ARMS, Portland, breeder of high-class.
Light Brahmas of the Duke of York strain,
Choice cockerels for sale. Write for prices.
229-18t†

J. H. HAYNES, Decatur, breeder of high class J. and fancy poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Wyss-dottes, Rose and Single-Combed Brown Leghorns. Send for illustrated circular.

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM, W. R. & I. S. Phillips, Proprietors, Battle Creek, Mich. Breeders of pure blood poultry, white and Brown Leghorns, Black Cochins, Langshams, Wyandottes and Silver-bear's of Polish. Eggs from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 15. Write for prices on fowls.

W. McDOWELL, Howell, breeder of hise Rocks, Langshans, Partridge Cochins, B. Leg-horns, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, Bronze Tu-keys and Toulouse Geese, stock and eggs for all-in season, write for what you want.

Ohio Breeders.

DOOR PRAIRIE Live-Stock Association!

Door Vilage, LaPorte Co., ind. CLYDESDALE Cleveland Bay Horses.

R, C. AULD, late of Scotland, has 30 head of the Champion Polled Cattle for sale. The best blood in existence. Pinckney, Mich.

W TITSWORTH, Millington, Tuscola Oc., breeder and shipper of Improved Cheskies wine—a specialty. Order early. Correspondence collected.

HORSES.-Draft and Trotting

G W. FLETCHER, Orchard Grove Stock Farm, Mt. Clemons, Macomb Co., breeder of trotting and draft horses, with Carver (standard) 2667, Macomb and imported Clydesdale Gleniums 3137, 1600 in the stud. Stock for sale.

MICHIGAN IMPORTATION COMPANY
I have always on sale and receive regular
shipments of Cleveland Bay, High Acting English
Coach Shire and Clydesdale Stallions of pare
blood, from Arch Wilson, who travels over Ingland and Scotland to secure the best fashionable
stallions to be found. Address W. H. SMITH
BRO., Hillsdale.

Ow. PARSELL, Flushing, Genesoe Ca. importer and breeder of Clydosdale draft horses, with five stallions in the stud, including imp. Lord of the Tower (2073), Solway English (3207) and Clinker (1700). Stock for sale. PARKHURST & MOTT, River Bend Sees Farm, Augusta, breeders of registered trea-ting horses. Frank Noble 1709, Cottonwood 1708, and Blackson 2505, in the stud. Write for caus-logue.

P. R. WILSON, Wayne, breeder of draft and trotting horses, with imported Young Ficader 2676, a Percheron, and Chandler, a standard Hambletonian in service.

R. G. HART, Lapcer, breeder of Normal Percheron horses, Trotting-bred Scadesca, Hereford and Galloway Cattle, Recinc Sheep and Cheshire Hogs. No fancy prices. Persons visiting either of the three fellowing breeding establishments will be carried to the others if desired.

A W. HAYDON, Decatur, Van Buren Ca, breeder of full-blood Percheron horses. At the head of stud is imported Chere, winner of four first prizes and gold medals in Praces, including a first prize and gold medal at the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1878. Also thoroughed Merino sheep in Vermont and Michigan registers. Stock for sale.

Lords of the Highlands. I am breeding them from the best and purest imported stock, and have lately made several additions to my kennel of celles of superior individual excellence. I have also three of the finest breeding yards of Flymenti Rocks in the west. My Berkshires are herd refisered. Send for circular. Address mrett J. A. ARMSTRONG. Owoseo, Mot.,

M. WATSON, Maple Grove, Okemes, Inc.
ham County, breeder of Poultry of sixteen
different strains; also Herefords and Shorthornes;
also two standard trotting stallions in stade.
Write for catalogues.

OUIS MEYER, Brighton, breeder of his class Light Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth tocks, Brown Leghorns, Rouen and Pekin ducks, ronze turkeys and Toulouse geese. Chicks and ggs for sale in season.

MRS. W. J. LAWRENCE. Battle Crock, breeder of pure-bred Poultry; Light and Dark Brahmas. Black Cochins, Laugshans. P. Rocks, Wyandottes R. and S. C. White and Brown Legahorns: Rouen and Pekin Ducks; Toulouse and Embden Geese; Bronze Turkeys, Pea fowl; Pearl Gulness, and dealer in cage birds. Stock and eggs for sale in their season. 020:3m-spl:3m

ERMAN CARP.—Orders filled promptly, J and satisfaction guaranteed, at Dexter Fish latchery; address SILL & REEVE, Dexter, Mich

TOR SALE.—Jersey Cattle: Albert Passies I and Coomassies. Bulls kept: Peter Hararre 9173 A. J. C. C., Depretia Pack 10495 A. J. C. C., Khedive Fancy's Son 14864 A. J. C. C., By S. E. BULLOCK Toledo, Ohio.

New Importation Just Arrived!

WE now have a choice lot, selected by one of the Wirm with reference to style, action and quality, combined with good podigrees tracing through sire and dam to the prize-winners of Great Britain. One humbered stallions and marces to select from. Also colts from imported sires and dams and grades of our own breeding. Call and seethem. Correspondence solicited. ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

PATRICK MI: ETT, Howell, breeder of pure bred Essex swine of best quality; also Poland-Chinas stock for sale.

Duroc Jersey pigs, boars and breeding sows.

Also Jewell Strawberry plants. Address W. F. BiRD, Ann Arbor, Mich.

er murdered the erloaded gun in at Hazelton, Pa.,

The Kesters oney, and both who ransacked vor to find the 17 years of age, is to a man 65 in her bridal lesse Hardie, a ewly made hus-nnounced their

chinson, mem-t week con-the trial. At the child disap-sed an aged a causing its neighbors to lit they were orting a con-l were after-rents' hous-cied. Cotton ching on." rived at San

Poetry.

JIM BLUDSO.

Wall, no! I can't tell whar he lives, ee he don't live, you see; Leastways, he's got out of the habit Of livin' like you and me.

What have you been for the last three year That you haven't heard folks tell The night of the Prairie Belle! He wasn't no saint—them engineers

Is all pretty much alike-One wife in Natches under the hill. And another one here in Pike; a treeriess man in talk was Jim, And an awkward man in a row; But he never flunked and he never lied-I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had-To treat his engine well, Mever to be passed on the river, To mind the pilot's bell; And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire-A thousand times he swore He'd hold her nozzle again the bank Till the last soul got ashere.

All boats has their day on the Mississip'. And her day came at last-The Moravian was a better boat, But the Belle she wouldn't be passed: And so she came tearing along that night, The oldest craft on the line-With a nigger squat on her safety valve,

And her furnace crammed with rosin and pin The fire bust out as she cleared the bar, And burnt a hole in the night, And quick as a flash she turned and made

For that willer bank on the right. There was runnin' and curs'n but Jim yelled o Over all the internal roar, "I'll hold her nozzle sgin the bank Till the last galoot's ashore."

Through the hot, black breath of the burning bo Jim Biudso's voice was heard. And they had trust in his cussedness, And knowed he'd keep his wo and sure's you're born they all got off Afore the smoke stack fell-In the smoke of the Prairie Belle

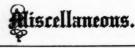
He wern't no saint-but at Judgment På run my chance with Jim Longside of some pious gentlemen That wouldn't shook hands with him He seez his duty, a dead sure thing-And went for it then and there; And Christ ain't a-going to be hard On a man that died for men.

HIGH DAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

O long and lagging hours of time, How heavily the hope you mock, How slow you creep across the clock. When the child waits for you to chime

The year returning in its prime-

Yet all so glad! yet all so glad! O hurrying hours, when age is nigh, So breathlessly you sweep along. So fast jour flashing circles throng By failing sense and dazzled eye. We scarcely see them as they flyand all so sad! and all so sad! -Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's.



AN UNINVITED GUEST.

It was nearly three o'clock on a hot summer's day. The long, polished counters of our bank, the Royal Domestic Bank, were crowded with customers. Money was flowing in and running out in the usual businesslike manner. From a did not think he had. His story, then, o raised desk in my private room, I, the the customer waiting at his office, was business manager of the Royal Domestic lie. looked out on the busy scene wi a certain pride and pleasure.

The Royal Domestic is not a long-es tablished institution; and, without vanity. I may say that much of its prosperity and success is attributable to the zeal and experience of its manager. In corroboration of this statement. I might refer to the last printed report of the Directors, aid before the shareholders at their annua! meeting, in which they are please to say- But, after all, perhaps I may be thought guilty of undue egotism and conceit, if I repeat the flattering terms in which they speak of me. A clerk put his head inside my door

"Mr. Thrapstow, sir, to speak to you." "Send him in, Roberts," I said.

Charlie Thrapstow I had known from boyhood. We had both been reared in the same country town. The fact that his parents were of considerably higher social status than mine, perhaps made our subsequent intimacy all the pleasanter to me, and caused me to set a value upon his good opinion greater than its intrinsic worth. Thrapstow was a stockbroker, a very clever, pushing fellow. who had the reputation of possessing an excellent judgment and great good luck. At my request, he had brought his account to our bank. It was a good account. He always kept a fair balance and the cashier had never to look twice at his checks.

Charlie, like everybody else in business occasionally wanted money. I had let be bound to place my resignation in their him have advances at various times, of hands, to be put into force if they course amply covered by securities-adwances which were always promptly repaid, and the securities redeemed. At damaging, too, the story would be to me, this time, he had five thousand pounds of when I tried to obtain another appointours, to secure which we held City of ment! Damascus Water Company's bonds to the I had promised to take my wife and nominal value of ten thousand. My directors rather demurred to these bonds as as soon as the bank closed, and the being somewhat speculative in their na- youngsters eagerly reminded me of my ture, but, as I represented that the com. promise. I replied so savagely and sternpany was highly respectable, and its ly that the children made off in tears. shares well quoted in the market, and My wife, coming to see what was the that I had full confidence in our customer,

our people sanctioned the advance. myself shout those bonds; for they were not for everybody's money, and there might have been some little difficulty in finding a customer for them, in case of the necessity for a sudden sale.

Thrapst w came in radiant. He was good looking fellow, with a fair beard and moustache, bright eyes of bluish gray, a nose tilted upwards, giving him a saucy. resolute air. He was always well dressed, the shiniest of boots, the most delicate shade of color in his light trousers and gloves, the glossiest of blue lrock coats, a neat light dust coat over it, a blue bird's eye scarf round his throat, in which was thrust a massive pin, containing a fine topuz, full of lustre, and yellow heaten gold.

"Well, I've got a customer for those Damascus bonds waiting at my office. Sold 'em well, too, to Billings Brothers, who want them for an Arab firm. One premium, and I bought them at one discount."

"I'm very glad of it, Charlie," I said; and I felt really pleased, not only for Thrapstow's sake, but because I should be glad to get rid of the bonds and the directors' shrugs whenever they were mentioned. "Hand 'em over, old fellow,' said

Charlie, "and I'll bring you Billing's check up in five minutes. You won't have closed by then: or, if you have, I'll ome in at the private door.'

went to the safe, fand put my the bonds. harlie stood there, looking so frank and free, holding out his hand for the bonds, that I hadn't the heart to say to him, as I ought to have done-

"Bring your customer here, and let him settle for the bonds, and then I will hand them over."

I should have said this to anybody else but somehow, I couldn't say it to Charie. There would only be five minutes risk; and, surely, it was no risk at all.

The thing was done in a moment. was carried away by Thrapstow's irresisible manner. I handed over the bonds and Charlie went off like a shot.

It wanted seven minutes to three, and I sat watching the hands of the cleck in a little tremor, despite my full confidence in Thrapstow; but, then, I had so thor ough a knowledge of all the rules of banking, that I couldn't help feeling that I had done wrong. A few moments bowever, would set it right. Charlie's white hat and glittering topaz would soon put in an appearance.

Just at a minute to three, the cashie brought me three checks, with a little slip of paper attached. They were Thrapstow's checks, for fifteen hundredtwelve hundred and three hundred odd respectively-and his balance was only five hundred odd.

I turned white and cold. "Of course you must refuse them," I said to the

When he went out, I sat in my chair quite still for a moment, bewildered at the sudden misfortune that had happened to me; Charles Thrapstow was clearly defaulter; but there was this one chance -he might have given the checks in con fidence of selling those bonds, and placing the balance to his account. In due course, these checks, which were crossed would have been brought to the clearing house, and have been presented on the morrow. But it seemed that his credit ers had some mistrust of him, and had caused the checks to be demanded out of due course.

The clock struck three. Charles had net come back. The bank doors closed with a bang I could endure the sus pense no longer.

Telling the bank porter that, if Mr Thrapstow came, he was to be admitted at the private door, and was to be detained in my room until I returned; I wen out, and made my way to his office, which was only a few hundred yards distant He wasn't there. The clerk, a youth of fifteen, knew nothing about him. He was in Chapel Court, perhaps, anywhere, he didn't know. Had he been in within the last half hour? Well, no, the cler

With a heavy the bank. No, Mr. Thrapstow hadn' been in, the porter said. I took a cat and went off to the office of Mr. Gedg": mont, the solictor to the bank. I told him in confidence what had happened, and asked his advice.

"Could I get a warrant against thi Thrapstow for stealing the bonds?" "Upon my word," said Gedgemont, don't think you can make a criminal mat ter of it. It isn't larceny, because you abandoned the possession of the bond-

voluntarily. No, I don't see how you can ouch him. You must make a bankrup! of him, and then you can pursue him and arrest him as having fraudulently carried off his assets."

But that advice was not good to me. think I was wrong in taking it. I think I ought to have gone straight off to the police office and put the affair in the hands of the detectives. Dignified men of law, like Gedgemont, always find a dozen reasons for inaction, except in matters that bring grist to their own mill.

I went home completely disheartened and dejected. How could I face the directors with such a story as that I had to tell? The only excuse that I could urge. of private friendship and confidence in the man who had robbed us, would only make the matter worse.

Clearly, at the same time that I told th circumstances to the directors. I should thought fit. And there would be little doubt but that they would accept it. How

children for an excursion down the river matter, fared little better. I must have had a sunstroke or something, she told I had, perhaps, a little uneasy feeling me, and brought bandages and eau de Cologne, which I flung away in a rage. and went out of the house. I must be doing something, I felt; and I hailed cab and drove to Thrapstow's lodgings.

Mr. Thrapstow wasn't coming home that night, his landlady told me; she thought he was away for a little jaunt, but she didn't know. He occupied the ground floor of a small house in Ecclesford street, Pimlico-two rooms opening into each other. I told the woman that I would sit down and write a letter. She knew me well enough, as I had frequently visited Thrapstow; and she left me to myself.

Then I began to overhaul everything. to try to find out some clew to his where abouts. A few letters were on the chim-

ney piece; there were only circulars from know a Mr. Charles-I have forgotten tradesmen. In the fireplace was a con- the name, now." siderably quantity of charred tinder. He had evidently been burning papers recently, and a quantity of them. I turned the tinder carefully over, spreading it out upon a newspaper.

I found nothing legible except one little scrap of paper, which the fire had not altogether reduced to powder, on which I saw the name Isabel shining with netallic lustre. Then I went to the bedroom and searched that.

Here, too, were evident preparations for flight-coats and other garments thrown hastily into cupboards, boxes turned out, an odd glove or two lying upon the dressing table. I carefully earched all the pockets for letters or other documents, but I found nothing. The keys were left in all the receptacles an instance of Charlie's thoughtfulness of others, in the midst of his rascality.

Lying upon the washstand was a card, which was blank upon one side, but on the other had the name of a photographer printed upon it. The card was wet, as if it had been soaked in water; and near the upper end of it was a round, irregular cut, which did not quite penetrate the card. It evidently once had a photograph fastened on it. Accordingly, the card had been wetted, to facilitate the removal of the photograph, whilst the face of the portrait had evidently been cut out, in order to place it in a locket or some thing similar.

It struck me at once that the photograph about which a man on the eve of flight would take so much trouble, must be a person very dear to him, probably his sweetheart.

Although I had been intin ate with Thrapstow, he had always been very reserved as to his own friends and associates; and I had no clew to guide me to any of them, except the photographer's

Re-entering my cab, I drove off to the photographer's. There was no number or listinguishing mark upon the card, and the chances seemed faint that he would be able to tell me anything about it. Indeed, at first, when the man found that wasn't a customer, he seemed little inclined to trouble himself about the matter, The promise of a fee, however, made him more reasonable, and he offered to let me see his books, that I might search for the name I wanted to find. It was unlikely that the photograph had been done for Thrapstow; if it had, there would probably appear in the books only the useless record of his address already known to me. The man shook his head. If I didn't know the name, it was no use looking: the card was nothing, he said; he sent hundreds out, every morning. What inf rnation could be possibly give me?

Then I tried to describe the personal appearance of Thrapstow. But again be shook his head. If he hadn't taken his likeness he wouldn't be likely to rememoer him; hardly, even then, so many peole passed through his hands.

All this time he had been carelessly nolding the card in his fingers, glancing at it now and then, and suddenly an idea seemed to strike him.

"Stop a bit," he said, and went into his dark chamber, and presently emerged. smelling strongly of chemicals.

"Look here," he said. I looked, and saw a faint ghostly impression of a photograph. "It's printed itself through," said the man, "they will sometimes-and I've orought it to light. Yes, I know the origi-

Again he dived into a closet, and prought a negative with a number and label to it. Then he turned to his book and wrote out an address for me:

"Mrs. Maidmont, Larkspur Road, Not-

ting Hill." Away I went to Larkspur Road. Mrs. Maidmont's house was a small, comfortable residence, with bright windows, veranda,

very gorgeous window-boxes, and striped sunblinds. Mrs. Maidmont was at home, said a neat.

pretty maid, and I sent in my card, with me-sage:

"On most important business."

The maid came back to say that her misress did not recognize the name, but would I walk in? I was shown into a pretty drawing-room on the first floor. An elderly lady rose to greet me with old fashioned courtesy, at the same time with a good deal of uneasy curiosity in her face. This was not the original of the photograph, who was a young and charm. ing girl.

"Madame," I said, rapidly, "I believe that my friend Charles Thrapstow, is well known to you. Now, it is of the utmost importance that I should ascertain where he is at this moment."

"Stay!" said the old lady. "You are laboring under a complete mistake. I know nothing whatever of the gentleman whose name you mention—a name I never

Was she deceiving me? I did not think not. I'll make a clean breast of it!"

"Perhaps Miss Maidmont may know," said, eagerly. "Miss Maidmont is not likely to have He pushed his way out to the carriage, formed any acquaintance without her and whispered a few words to Isabel, who

with dignity. There seemed to be no alternative but

for me to retreat with apologies. "I am very busy, you see," went on the old lady, with a wave of the hand; and, indeed, the room, now I looked about me, I saw to be strewed with preparations for some festive event, a ball, p-rhaps, or, from a wreath of orange blossoms that I naw peeping out of a millinary box, more was old Venables, grumbling out. likely a wedding. I was about to take my departure, very reluctantly, when a young girl, a charming young girl, bounded into the room. She was the original of the

hotograph. "Oh, Mamma!" she cried, "here's a leter from poor Charlie to say he can't possibly come here to-night! Isn't it provoking? And I wanted to consult him about so many things!"

is company after to-morrow." From which I jumped that my surmise as to the wedding was correct, and that

Charlie was the bridegroom elect. "By-the way," she went on, "here's a gentleman, Isabel, who insists that we time as an uninvited guest.

"Thrapstow." I interlected. "A Mr. Charles Thrapstow. You know of no such person. Bella?" "I know of no Mr. Charles but Charles

Tempest," said Isabel. "It is singular, too, that the initials of our friends should be the same. May I wrient brown tresses, a huge checked

ask it you have given your portrait, taken by Blubore of Kensington-"Upon my word," sid Mrs. Maidmont rising and sounding the bell, "this is rather too much for a total stranger.

We don't know your friend, and we don't know you. Suan, show this gentleman out." "But a gentleman," I cried, "with

blue eyes, and yellowbeard and mustache and a turned up nose "No more!" cried Mrs. Maidmont.

othing about him? What could I do under these circumstances but take my leave? In Susan, however, I found an mexpected ally. She had heard my parting words of description, and she turned to me as we descending the stairs and said:

"Miss Isabel's young man is exactly like Half a crown, and sfew blandishments which, under the circumstances. I think

my worthy spouse would have condoned

put me into possession of the facts. Miss Maidmont was really going to be married to morrow marning at St. Spikenard's church, to a Mt. Charles Tempest, very good looking young man whom they had not known long, but who seemed to be very well off. My description of my freind tallied exactly with Susan's of the bridegroom, but the coincidence might be

merely accidental. "Has Miss Maidmont a photograph of her lover?" I asked.

She had one in herown room; it seemed to Susan that she couldn't get at it now without suspicion; but she promised to secure it and bring it with her, if I would open, and her amiable hospitality—" meet her at nine o'cleck at the corner of a street which she named.

I was punctual to my tryst; and, at nine o'clock. Susan nade her appearance with a morocco case containing an excel lent likeness of Chailes Thranstow, mas sive pin with topaz in it, and all. Now, what was to be done? Should 1

go to Mrs. Maidmon;, and tell her how she was deceived in her daughter's lover? That would have been the way best adaped to spare the feelings of the Maidmonts but would it bring back the five thousand ounds? I thought not. "Miss Maidmont," I soliloquized, "will

find some way to warn her lover. Even robbing a bank may not embitter a girl man stood there, with a decided color on against her sweetheart, and no doubt his cheeks. he's over head and ears in love with Charlie." No, I determined on a different plan.

I rose early next morning, dressed myself with care, put on a pair of pale primrose gloves, donned my newest beaver, and took a cab to St. Spikenard's, Notting Hill.

"Friend of the bridegroom," I whispered to the usher; and I was forth with shown into the vestry. The clergyman was there, and he shook hands with me in a vague kind of way.

"Not the bridegroom?" he said, in a mild interrogative manner. I told him that I was only one of his friends, and then we kind of way till a little confusion at the

vestry door broke the spell. Here he comes!

one; and the next moment there appeared in the vestry, looking pale and agitated, but very handsome, Mr. Thrapstow. I had caught him by the arm and led him into a corner before he recognized who I

was. When he saw me I thought he would

faint. "Don't betray me!" he whispered. I held out my hand with a very signifi cant gesture.

"Five thousand," I quickly whispered in his ear. "You shall have it in five minutes," he

nawered. "Your minutes are long ones, Master Charlie,' I said.

With trembling fingers he took out his ocket-book, and handed me a large roll of notes.

"I meant it for you, Tom," he said. Perhaps he did, but we know the fate f good intentions. It didn't take me long to count over

those notes; there were exactly five thousand pounds. "Now said I, "Master Charlie, take

vourself off!" "You promised," he urged, " not to be

tray me." 'No more I will, if you go." "She's has ten thousand pounds of her

own," he whispered.

"Be off, or else-" "No I won't," said Charlie, making ur his mind with a desperate effort. "I'll

At that moment there was a bit of stir, and a general call for the bridegroom The bride had just arrived, people said. mother knowledge." said Mrs. Maidmont fell back in a faint. There were a great cry and bustle; and then some one came and said that the wedding could not come

> off on that day. I didn't wait to see anything further but posted off to the Bank, and got there just as the Board were assembling. I suppose some of the Directors had got wind of Thrapstow's failure, for the first thing I heard when I got into the Board room, "How about those Damascus bonds

Mr. Manager?" I rode rough shod over old Venables. and tyrannized considerably over the Board in general that day: but I couldn.t help thinking how close a thing it was. and how very near ship wreck I had been.

As for Thrapstow, I presently heard that after all, he had arranged with his creditors, and made it up with Miss Maid-"Well, my dear Isabel," said the old mont. He had a tongue that would wind lady, placidly. "You'll have enough of around anything, if you only gave him time; and I was not much surprised at hearing that his wedding day was fixed. He hasn't sent me an invitation, and I don't suppose he will; and I certainly shall not thrust myself forward a second

A HIGH-TEMPERED GIRL.

"No. I won't!" said Theodora Reed, impetuously; "I won't! I won't! so there's an end of the matter."

Theodora was busy making pear mar malade, with a pocket handkerchief fastened, Beatrice Cenci fashion, over her luxand the coffee pot simmering on the apron enveloping her trim little figure, and sleeves rolled up above the elbow.

Deacon Powers stood opposite, nervous y feeling of his bristly chin.

Theodora was young and pretty, with limpid, hazel eyes, rings of brown hair straying like floss silk over her temples, and rosy lips.

Deacon Powers was elderly and wrinkled, with an indescribable sharpness n his face, as if it had worn away in contact with the world. Am I to repeat once more that we know

"It is getting to be an imposition," said Theodora, brusquely. "Last week we had two tract distributors here; and week before that old Mr. Doddington and his wife and three children stayed here five days, so that it should be convenient for the semi-annual convention. In fact, I company since we have lived at the parsonage. And we have no girl now, and papa has the neuralgia; so you must tell this young clergyman to go somewhere else. I won't have him here!"

"But, my dear Miss Reed-" "I'm not your dear Miss Reed," said Theodora vehemently, "If I was you would try to spare me a little of all this annoyance. Yes, I know f am the minister's daughter, and as such, am expected to have neither feelings nor preference nor sensibilities of any kind. But I'm human, after all; and I decline to keep a perpetual free hotel for every one who comes in this direction.

"Your predecessor, Miss Reed-the lamented Mrs. Smiley—was never averse to entering the saints," reproachfully uttered the deacon. "Her door was ever

"Oh, yes, I know!" said Theodora. "And she died at forty. I intend to live a great deal longer than that. She was killed by sewing societies and company and Dorcas neetings. I've had enough of that sort of thing, and I mean to stop. If the church people desire papa to entertain all creation they must raise his salarythat's all."

"But, my good young friend-At that moment, however, a third person unexpectedly appeared upon the scene. The door between the parlor and kitchen, which had, unperceived by Miss Reed and Deacon Powers, stood slightly ajar, opened-a tall, frank-faced young

"Deacon Powers," said he, "pray as sure this young lady that I will not trespass upon her hospitality. Perhaps we had better go on to the next place at

once." There was something in his air and manner which caused the deacon to shoot out of the kitchen like an arrow from the bow, and the next moment Theodora was

She colored and bit her lip.

"It's all true," she said, "every word of it. But I'm a little sorry he heard it. Perhaps he wasn't to blame, after all." about it. At all events, although he did And Theodora went vigorously on with

the pear marmalade, until the old clock stood looking at each other in a comatose in the corner struck 11; and then she poured out a cup of chocolate and ran up stairs to her father's room. Mr. Reed was sitting before his study

table, his temples resting on his hands, his elbows among the chaos of books and papers. Theo went to his side at once and laid her hand on his head. "Papa," she said wistfully, "is your

neuralgia worse?" "Very much worse, Theo," he said lifting his pain-glazed eyes to her eager, questioning, young face. "I do not believe that I can preach to-morrow: I do

not believe I can even prepare a sermon. Theodora looked aghast. "But, papa," said she, "what can you do? Old Dr. Denion is out of town, and

"My dear," said the poor clergyman pressing his hands to his throbbing temples, "you must send a note to Mr. Hervey, and ask him to officiate in my place as a special favor."

"Who is Mr. Hervey?" asked Theodora "I don't know," sighed Mr. Reed, "I only know that he is to be at Windfield this week. Most probably he will be at the Star Hotel."

"Very well, papa," said Theodora feigning a cheerfulness that she was far from feeling "Drink your chocolate now, there's a darling, and don't fret yourself the least bit in the world, and I will see that all arrangements are made. So she ran down stairs and set herself to thinking.

A substitute must be found for the pul pit, and here it was 12 o'clock on Satur She sat down and wrote a little note,

consulting the dictionary more than once to make sure of no errors, and carefully copying the whole, because of a spattering little blot which fell as if of "malice aforethought," directly across the second "DEAR MR. HERVEY,-Will you gran us the great favor of preaching in papa's place to-m rrow? He is very ill of neu-ralgia, and is unable to prepare a sermon

We shall be greatly obliged if you wil dine with us to-morrow after church. THEODORA REED. And after satisfying herself that it was

all quite right, she carried it herself to the Star Hotel. Mr. Hervey was not in, hadn't been in

since morning. But they would give him the note directly on his arrival; so Theodora hurried home again, and in the course of the afternoon a little colored boy from the hotel brought a card, on one side of which was engraved "Henry Hervey," while upon the other was written the words:

"With the greatest pleasure." And the minister's daughter, "on hos pitable thought intent," rossted a pair of salad, made a peach pie, and baked a loaf

sea foam. "I'll show him that the country girls catching on and stealing our customers." -N. E. Farmer.

understand good housekeeping." Theo to herself.

Mr. Reed was not able to leave his ofa the next morning, so Theo put in he pretty blue and white muslin dess and the gypsy hat with the roses that became her delicate complexion so perfectly, and went to church, after first seeing that the

stove. The church way full.

But to Theodera's ineffable dismay, the tall young man who walked so composed ly out on the platform was no other than the frankfaced person who stood on her kitchen threshold, only the day before, and overheard her diatribe on the subjec of urdesired guests.

"Oh, my tongue-my unlucky tongue!" she said, frantically, to herself. "I always knew it would lead me into trouble! What must he have thought?"

And, as it may be inferred, Theodora's devotions-albeit she was in reality a sweet, sincere little Christian-did not do her much good that morning.

Mr. Hervey came across into the pardon't remember a single month without sonage when the sermon was over; and held out his hand to blushing Theodora "We meet again," he said with a smile. "I can't help it," burst out Theodora,

in desperation. "I meant every word I

said. Mr. Hervey, it was all true. But-

but it didn't apply to you!" "I understand," he said, quietly. " was a little nettled at the moment, for I merely wished for a temporary shelter while they were refurnishing my room at the Star Hotel. But I can easily see, now that I have thought the matter over in a new light, that a minister's family must be sadly pestered with volunteer guests. Pray

think no more of it, Miss Reed." And he spoke so frankly and pleasantly that Theo became quite ease, while he carved the chicken, and she prepared the crisp lettuce and the limpid oil for the

He was taken up to Mr. Reed's sick room after dinner, and had a pleasant chat with him before the afternoon ser-

"You have done me a great favor, sir," said the elder clergyman, when at length he parted from his guest, "And we should esteem it a privilege-my little girl and I-if you would make your home at the parsonage during your stay in town. Should we not, Theo?" Theodora hung down her head and

turned pink to the very roots of her hair. "Yes," she said, almost inaudibly, 'Only-I am ashamed to say so. Oh, papa," hiding his face on his shoulder, "I have behaved so badly! I never should have taken it for granted that Mr. Hervey was like the rest."

And then, infinitely to Mr. Hervey's musement, she told the whole interview with Deacon Powers. Mr. Reed smiled as he stroked Theo's

"My little girl is only a little girl," said he, "and sometimes forgets that the tongue is an unruly member. But she

will improve as she grows older." Mr. Hervey spent the summer at Windfield. He was revising the proof-sheets of a theological volume, and liked the gutet and seclusion of the little village. Perhaps, too, he liked something else

not make the parsonage his home, he spent a great deal of his time there. "Theo," he said one day-they had become fast friends by this time-"you have tasted so many of the petty trials and annoyances of being a minister's daughter that I wonder if you would ever

consent to be a minister's wife?" "Well," said Theo, half laughing, half blushing, "it would depend a good deal upon who the minister was.'

'Suppose it was Henry Hervey?' Do you really mean it?" said Theo. suddenly growing grave. "It is strange, isn't it?" said he, "that

I should lose my heart to such a little termagant as you proved yourself the first day I ever saw you? But it is a foregone conclusion-I am entirely at your mercy. Sweet Theo, will you be my wife?"

And Theo placed her hand in his with a lovely look of awe and happiness, and an- of it the victor, flushed and excited, came swered:

"I will!" Deacon Powers could not comprehend

it all. "If he marries such a high-tempered girl as that," said the deacon, "he does it at his peril. Why, I never was so berated in my life as I was that day at the parson-

But, pa," said the deacon's daughter. " every woman finds her master soon or late. Now, I think Theodora Reed has

A Little Trick in Rings.

"That ring," said the jeweler, as the reporter picked up a seven stone cluster diamond, will cost you \$12. If you return it within six months you will receive a rebate of \$5." "What! Only \$12 for a cluster diamond ring!" exclaimed the astonished scribe. "I said \$12," was the spiked the guns, of course?" said the gencalm reply. "Here (lifting out another tray) is the mate to it-price \$180." "En in excited astonishment, "schpike dem lighten me," pleaded the reporter. "I

will, although it is odd that you haven't und blitzen, no! It would have schpoil caught on this little game. The American dem." "Well, sir." said the general, is a hustler in all things. If he falls in sharply, "what did you do?" "Do? Do, love he goes with the same rush that general? Vhy, we tooked dem back would characterize a business transaction. again!" He wants to be engaged and have the day set, but in perhaps three cases out of ten his ardor cools before the fatal day arrives, and he 'throws' the match.' "I see." "He has given the girl an

engagement ring. He can scarcely muster up the cheek to ask for its return, and trap as that, nor with any man who tries the chances are he wouldn't get it if he to get money out of another without givdid. This cluster diamond ring at \$12 ing an equivalent therefor, and loses his fills a want long felt. The gold plating own cash, and his own self-respect, in doing will wear for six months, and the paste it. If the recently victimized Connectidiamond will sparkle and glisten for about cut farmer had been content to leave his the same length of time. If at the end of six months he discovers that his feelings have changed he breaks off the match, and is little or nothing out of pocket. If time has only welded his love the firmer, so to speak, he gets the spurious ring from her to have their initials engraved chickens, collected the ingredients for a on the inside, and comes here and changes it for the simon-pure. See? It is a of bread, which was light and white as little trick of our own, but the jewelers of to bet with you any sum of money, on Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities are any subject whatever, set the dog on him-

"How's Your Liver?" In the comic opera of " The Mikado"

his imperal highness says: "To make, to some extent, Each evil Liver A running river Of harmless merriment."

A nobler task than making evil livers rivers of harmless merriment no person, king or layman, could take upon himself. table was all spread for the cold dinner, The liver among the ancients was considered the source of all a man's evil impulses, and the chances are ten to one today that if one's liver is in an ugly condition of discontent, someone's head will e mashed before night!

"How's your liver?" is equivalent to he inquiry: Are you a bear or an angel o-day?

Nine-tenths of the "pure-cussedness," the actions for divorce, the curtain lectures, the family rows, not to speak of murders, crimes and other calamities are prompted by the irritating effect of theinactivity of the liver upon the brain. Fothergill, the great specialist, says this and he knows. He also knows that to prevent such catastrophies nothing equals Warner's safe cure, renowned throughout the world, as a maker of

Each evi. Liver A running river Of harmless merriment,"

A Wonderful Peruvian Railroad. One of the most wonderful pieces of

engineering in the world is the railroad stretching from Lima and Callao to the crest of the continent, where the famous mines of the Cerro del Pasco are, the source of the ancient riches of the country, from which tons upon tons of silver had been taken and which still hold, if the testimony of the mineralogists can be relied upon, the richest deposts on the surface of the world. The railroad was never completed. Mr. Meigs carried it from Lima to the crest of the Andes at a cost of \$27,000,000 and 7,000 human lives. and gained for himself a reputation for energy and ability surpassing any man that ever came to this continent, but he died with about fifty miles of track yet to be laid.

No one has been found with the courage to finish the work until, a few weeks ago. Michael Grace, of New York, whose brotner and partner in the enterprise is the mayor of that city, made a contract with the government, under the terms that he is to be given the road as it stands. with all its equipments, if he will complete it to its original destination. He agrees to complete the remaining fifty miles of railroad and pump out of the mines of Cerro del Pasco the water that has been accumulating in them for half a lazy century, in consideration for which the government gives him that portion of the road already completed, and all the silver he can get out of the mines during the next ninety-nine years, he paying the nominal rental of \$25,000 a year for the use of the property.

The sensation of riding up this railroad, together with the rapid ascent from the sea level to the mountain's crest, produces a sickness called "sirocche," often fatal, and usually sending people to bed for several weeks. The symptoms are a terrible pressure upon the temples, nausea, bleed ing of the nose and ears, and faintness but the effect can be avoided by taking precautions and observing rules that experience has suggested, the chief one being to drink a glass of brandy and keep perfectly quiet, as the slightest degree of exercise will floor the strongest man. People who are compelled to make the ed to it, usually take two or three days for the journey, stopping off at the stations along the line, and going to bed at once upon reaching the town of Chicle, which stands at the summit.—Philadelphia Times.

The Taking of Schwartz's Battery.

Two of the younger members of the Grant family were playing ball on the lawn at Long Branch last summer, while the general sat on the porch, smoking his cigar and watching them. The youngsters disagreed and had a rough-and tumble contest for possession of the ball. Out up to where the general sat and said: 'He took my ball." "Well, what did youdo?" "I took it back again." Tas general smiled at his triumphant descendant, and turning to a friend who sat by him, said, laughingly: "Schwartz's battery is took." The story to which he alluded is one of the oldest jokes told at camp-fires and soldier reunions. It is a reported incident at Shiloh. During the battle an officer rode furiously up to General Grant, touched his cap and said with German accent; " General, I vaunts to make you report; Schwartz's battery is took." "Ah! that's bad," said Grant; "how did it happen?" "Vhy, general, de sheshenists came oop in front ov us, and they come oop in der rear ov us, und they come oop ia der flank of us; und, vell. Schwartz's battery vas took." errl. "Vhat!" screamed the Dutchman, guns, schpike dem new guns!! Tunter

Don't Bet on Another Man's Game. Another farmer, this time in Connecticut, has come to grief by betting his

money with a stranger. We have no pity

to waste on a man who falls into such & money to the tender mercy of the savings bank, and the cashier had carried it to Canada with him, we should have had some sympathy for him in his loss, but when he set out to use his capital, as he supposed, to beat another man, he forfeited all claim to respectful consideration. There's a moral in his experience, for farmers; if any travelling stranger offers

play,
And uncom ronly prett
in a tailor made costum
And handles the ribbon And her fingers are littl

The turnout is as neat a nd a trin little tiger s ih, lovely is Sadie, at d To be blessed with her yor she smiles upon me And sweet is her glan

Octob

My Sadie Aurelia, she d By the side of the sea

And you wonder, percha so graciously g'ven, and And o'er the smooth roa Displacing the tiger who Well, yes, she is fair; sl

she has gold, she has g youth; And I think she'd have But steel are her fingers And just look at her tone At, how should I like it

And to be just the tiger War Memories R Mee

A few days ago D Schofield's staff, was known lawyer who, a naval officer. Du sation Col. J. H. Wo Alton Road came up troduced the two men and for a minute loo ously in the eye. "By Jove!" at 1

Wood, "you're the n after the battle of Ge And so he was, ar seen the other before It is needless to say that followed was in A naval officer who the city recently call friend whose acquai during the operation they were talking o who was a stranger in and took a seat, c by a gesture that he

conversation was fin

ficer went on to spea

tain day when his shi

had steamed up the tained a heavy fire o ing that it was a gre ship had not been su they had found out channel was full of "I can tell you son broke in the strange a large number of to nel, and right under morning there was a with powder. We w ing to explode it by and finally gave it up terwards found out a over the beach had c

I am the man who w ing trying to make th On Gen. Prentiss' orama of the battle o took so prominent a ing out the striking to a group of friends man came up to the his hand, saying: remember me. Gener

C. Long, and I was staff that day." "Remember you? sponded Gen. Prenti dially by the hand. you was just before came spurring thre though you were goi my staff officer-the and I bet the cigars horse. It was so cov ve could only guess a bay and I bet it wa

you came up it was a "So I cheated you win a cigar, did I? than that; it was my captured that day." 'Is that so? How 'Well, you reme

Hurlbut and Shern

each other notice if obliged to fall back?' "Yes." When Hurlbut's back he sent me to g started for your pos horse could get there I knew I ran plump Confederates who ha command and yours. there a good deal fas and had a hard squee three bullets through right through the ce my cap; so I didn't and the consequence

captured." 'So, that's the wa eral, musingly; the ness: "Why didn't I've a good mind to cago Tribune. Business !

After the discovery in 1848, says the Ove communication was or European comme mand for supplies of became often oppres railways, no telegrap which communication intimation when any the coast. Yet it was portance to the merc the earliest opportun coming vessel, and n would, in a measu forts of his rivals.

ing houses kept in good boat and a s which to meet any c the harbor, and secu In the front rank ouses were those of Howard & Mellus. One day a shout w "A brig is coming In a moment How lines of his boat, and

For this purpose e

and every oarsman s to the utmost. It w to the brig, and the r tested. Ross was on

HE WAS AFRAID

885.

The Mikado"

ing evil livers

ent no person,

upon himself

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My Sadie Aurelia, she drives every day By the side of the sea where the bright billows

play,
And ancome only pretty she looks as she sits in a tailor made costume, the neatest of fits, and handles the ribbone with spor smanlike zeal and her fingers are title but firmer than steel.
The turnout is as neat as you'll find far and wide, and a trin little tiger sits perched by her side.

Ab, lovely 18 Sadie, at d happy am I To be blessed with her bow as she passes me by, for she smiles upon me in her beauty and style, and sweet is her glance when she deigns to be-

guile,
and you wonder, perchance, why I don't take the cue so graciously g'ven, and venture to woo,

And o'er the smooth road of love's future to glide hisplacing the tiger who sits by her side. Well, yes, she is fair; she is lovely, in truth:

She has gold, she has grace, she has wit, she has youth; And I think she'd have me if [asked hard enough,

But steel are her fingers, and steel is her eye,
And just look at her touch as she flicks off that fly!

| pair, even if they cost him a hundred dollars—and Ross knew it. Al, how should I like it, to win such a bride, and to be just the tiger who sits by her side?

War Memories Recalled by Chance Meetings.

A few days ago Dr. Forewood of Gen. Schofield's staff, was talking with a wellknown lawyer who, during the war, was a naval officer. During their conversa-Alton Road came up and the lawyer introduced the two men. They shook hands, and for a minute looked eack other curi-

"By Jove!" at last exclaimed Col. Wood, "you're the man that sewed me up after the battle of Gettysburg."

And so he was, and neither man had seen the other before the battle or since. It is needless to say that the conversation that followed was interesting. A naval officer who was passing through

during the operations at Charleston. As they were talking of war times a man, perfect set of teeth. who was a stranger to each of them, came in and took a seat, courteously indicating conversation was finished. The naval officer went on to speak at length of a certain day when his ship, the New Ironsides, had steamed up the channal and maintained a heavy fire on Fort Sumpter, adding that it was a great wonder that the ship had not been sunk by a torpedo, as channel was full of them.

"I can tell you something about that," broke in the stranger. "We had placed slarge number of torpedoes in the channel, and right under your ship all that morning there was an iron boiler filled with powder. We worked for hours trying to explode it by means of electricity and finally gave it up in despair. We afterwards found out a teamster in driving over the beach had cut one of the wires-I am the man who worked all the morning trying to make the wires work."

On Gen. Prentiss' first visit to the panorama of the battle of Shiloh, in which he took so prominent a part, he was point. ing out the striking scenes and incidents to a group of friends, when a middle-aged man came up to the group and extended his hand, saying: "I don't suppose you remember me, General; my name is John

"Remember you? of course I do," responded Gen. Prentiss, shaking him cordially by the hand. "The last time I saw you was just before I was captured. You came spurring through the timber as my staff officer-the only one I had lefta bay and I bet it was a gray, and when you came up it was a dark roan.'

"So I cheated you out of a chance to win a cigar, did I? Well, I did worse than that; it was my fault that you were captured that day."

"Is that so? How was that?" "Well, you remember that you and

Hurlbut and Sherman agreed to give each other notice if you were any of you bliged to fall back?"

"When Hurlbut's line began to fall back he sent me to give you warning. I started for your position as fast as my lorse could get there and the first thing knew I ran plump into a whole raft of Confederates who had got in between our command and yours. And I got out of there a good deal faster than I went in and had a hard squeeze for it at that. I got three bullets through my clothes and one right through the center of the front of my cap: so I didn't deliver my message and the consequence was that you were

captured." "So, that's the way of it," said the General, musingly; then, with mock flerce ness: "Why didn't you obey orders, sir! I've a good mind to lick you now."-Chi cago Tribune.

Business Enterprise.

in 1848, says the Overland, and before any it all the enthusiasm and feeling which communication was had with American or European commercial points, the demand for supplies of almost every kind to see how quickly and how accurately became often oppressive. There were no they master the nautical phraseology, tailways, no telegraph, no steamships by which one expects only from professional which communication could be made: no boatmen or the professionals at the clubs. intimation when any ship would approach Yes, it is quiet curious; in fact, a little more the coast. Yet it was of the utmost im- so. Even at this distance from the scene portance to the merchant that he obtain the earliest opportunity to board an incoming vessel, and make such purchases as would, in a measure, forestall the efforts of his rivals.

For this purpose each of several trading houses kept in constant readiness s good boat and a set of oarsmen, with which to meet any craft that came into the harbor, and secure the first chance. In the front rank of these competing ouses were those of C. L. Ross and of Howard & Mellus.

One day a shout was heard: "A brig is coming in!"

In a moment Howard had the rudder lines of his boat, and Ross those of his, and every oarsman sprung to his "ash" to the utmost. It was about three miles to the brig, and the race was closely contested. Ross was only a hundred yards rupted Lucy.

shead when he grasped the ropes and sprang over the bulwarks.

The carcain stood at the rail, and Ross accosted him in his peculiarly rapid man- mixed with the stern sheet—"

"Got any red woolen shirts?" Without asking a single question as to

the further contents of the vessel, Ross "What will you take for your entire

cargo, everything in the ship!" "A hundred per cent. advance on the New York invoice."

"It is done," said Ross, as he handed the skipper a hundred dollars, "and this binds the bargain."

As the captain received the money Howard reached the deck. There were no red woolen shirts in the country, and every miner must have a

The Talk of a Dentist.

"A ton of gold goes under ground, nearly, every year," said a prominent Philadelphia dentist, "buried in the teeth and plates of people who have at one time or another been in the dental chair. The repair and refurnishment of sation Col. J. H. Wood of the Chicago & the teeth has got to be a profession of the highest skill and proficiency. High standing in the profession is repaid with the richest rewards. The establishment of the university department of dentistry halloed across the river, a distance of but has given a great impetus to the study. a few hundred feet, to the Confederate Scores of able and expert young men picket: "Johnny, fix your bayonet, stick matriculate annually. They come from yourgun in the ground and come over all parts of the world—South America, here for a chat." It was not an unusual Cuba, Mexico, the continent and Japan. This city is foremost in dental operations ternize when on picket duty, and so the and dental surgery. Some of the work rebel, unsuspicious of evil, fixed his bay turned out here is wonderfully perfect. onet and stuck his gun in the ground. the city recently called at the office of a Many men and women prefer false teeth No sooner had he done this than the friend whose acquaintance he had made to the natural ones, if the latter are the Union picket brought his rifle to his least bit defective, and few people have a shoulder and drew a bead on the Confed-

"Instruments? Why. yes, the instrumentation of a first class dentist is com- man was completely at his opponent's by a gesture that he would wait until the prised in several large cases, like that," pointing to a series of handsome rosewood cases, and pulling out drawer after draw- time for dear life. The corporal of the er, filled with delicate steel probes, chisels, guard from a distance noticing the borers, and forceps. "The manufacture strange antics of the picket approached of these is a great trade in itself. There him and called out: "What's the matis the dental engine, one of the greatest ter with you? There must be no skylarkinventions in the profession, indispens. ing on picket." they had found out afterwards that the able now, with its flexible screw. The "Whist! come here," remarked the unelectric mallet, another modern invention fortunate picket in a scarcely audible unknown to the old-fashioned tooth tone. The corporal approached him carpenters, is used by nearly all dentists wonderingly. "Do you see that Yank and requiring a battery to run it. The across the river?" The corporal looked rubber dam or appliance placed over the in the direction indicated, and as he saw tooth and mouth of a patient to prevent the silent figure across the water with moisture and saliva reaching the part the rifle steadily pointed in his direction operated on, is the greatest of the modern he heard a clear voice cry out: "Tell discoveries. Anyone who has been in a that corporal to mark time, too." The dentist's chair under the old plan, which corporal did not hesitate, but promptly necessitated packing the mouth of the began keeping the picket company in his patient with napkins, and since under the tiresome amusement. rubber dam, can see what infinite torture this scientific adaptation has relieved him

"Twenty thousand dollars a year. Yes, there are dental surgeons in this city strange to say, they did not obey him and lodgings, and there ain't a penny out for who make that much by their profession. "Come here," whispered the perspiring repairs." A clientage very often includes a whole corporal. "Do you see that Yank across family and the care of the teeth of each the river?" The sergeant looked, and from infancy until adolescence and be- again that clear voice broke the air: "Tell C. Long, and I was on General Hurlbut's yond. American dentists have the highest repute abroad-Dr. Evans, for instance, whose patients in Paris and elsewhere were empresses, kings, queens and princes of the blood.

but the royal metal is the only one which

lars' worth are consumed every year. "The teeth should be looked to often by a good dentist. Individual care early pense. It used to be the idea that the affairs, needed no attention. They should second set. They are not filled now as much as formerly, but extracted when caries attacks them. The biblical expression, 'skin of the teeth,' is true. There is a delicate enamel, resembling epidermis in its microscopic delicacy, and covering the teeth with a beautiful mosaic, which is susceptible of a perfect polish, which But they never had a chance. you may see glistening on the teeth of some young people and Africans. Acids go for this, and once broken in upon caries ensues. Good and bad teeth are hereditary, but early care and profession al skill will do much with even a bad natural set of teeth. A Philadelphia father I know-client of mine-has in each of his children's rooms over the lavatory the following motto: 'Say your

prayers; wash your face; comb your hair; brush your teeth.' It is a good one."—
Philadelphia Times. The Story of the Yacht-Race. An Eastern contemporary remarks: "I is curious as well as amusing to observe the intense interest manifested by the fair After the discovery of gold in California sex in the yachting craze. They bring to was about to be married; he highly apwomen usually exhibit when they become partisans, and it is surprising, too, the interest manifested by the fair sex in vacht races is very great, as will be noticed from the following conversation recently overheard in a street-car: "O, Lucy, what do you think of the How was it?"

vacht-race?" "Indeed I don't know much about it.

"O, don't you? Charlie was un as usua last night, you know, and he told me all His friend followed his advice, but at the about it-you know Charlie takes a great interest in these things."

"Yes, tell me about it." "Well, when the Puritan started she stood on her starboard tack and broke it.'

"No! what is a starboard tack?" "I don't know, but pretty soon the Genesta luffed her spinnaker boom and

passed a red buoy on the port side.". "A red boy?-an Indian, was it?" inter-

tack awhile till the Puritan's mainsail got daughter was to be married and, in utter

"What are the stern sheets?" "I don't know; I'll ask Charlie-and and the Puritan held her own-"

Genesta was a mile to the leeward-" "The leeward: what's that?" "I don't know; I'll ask Charlie-and by

other, and-" "Broke tacks; that was bad." "Yes, very bad; and then they rounded

in corsets and-" "What! went in corsets!" repeated Lucy shocked. "No, not coasets, went in stays is what

Charlie said, but it's the same thing; and "The yachts-what are yachts, my tivator.

"O, I don't know, I'll ask Charlie, and

And here we had to get off the car .-Pittsburg Chronicle.

Marking Time on the Picket Line. At Fredericksburg a Union picket who was stationed opposite Dr. Taylor's house, thing for soldiers of both armies to fraerate as he shouted: "Now, you rebel son of a gun, mark time!" The disarmed mercy. Refusal meant death. At his solitary post he began gravely marking

Directly approached the sergeant of the

guard on his tour of inspection. "What do you men mean?' he shouted, in a rage. time." The sergeant obeyed with wonderful alacrity. Can you imagine anything funnier? Just think of three soldiers standing on a river's bank and mark. "Gold is the best material yet found ing time for the amusement of a man who for filling teeth. Silver and compositions had "a bead" on them. But it didn't apthough you were going for a doctor, and of various kinds, being cheaper, are used, pear funny to the officer commanding the picket line, who noticing his men acting and I bet the cigars on the color of your horse. It was so covered with foam that horse. It was so covered with foam that horse and hundreds of thousand of dolore." "Come here, lieutenant," said the "Can't they?"—with sad surprise. sergeant, who perhaps took a little malicious satisfaction in getting his superior officer into the scrape he was in. "See in life saves much dental work and ex- that Yank across there?" The officer took a disastrous look, and in a moment, at the deciduous teeth, as they were temporary command of the Yankee across the river, he, too, was marking time most vigorous. be treated with greater attention than the ly. When the Union picket had his full enjoyment he suddenly threw himself backward over a hill in his rear, and as the Confederate curses freighted the air his shrill laugh was heard in reply. The four victims of his practical joke registered a solemn vow that they would lie in wait for that Yankee and kill him on sight.

Bakewell's Good Advice.

They tell in England a profitable anecdote about Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, who was an eminent agriculturist and breeder of stock. He was also regarded as a very wise and shrewd man, and his reighbors were in the habit of resorting about five o'clock last Monday afternoon. to him for counsel and advice. On one occasion an old friend went to pay him a visit for the purpose of explaining to him his position, and at the same time begging that he would recommend him what to do. He had lived all his life upon his own farm of 1,000 acres; he lived very well, but he had never saved a shilling. He had three daughters, and the eldest proved of the match, but the intended husband expected some portion, and he had nothing to give him. Should he didn't say a word for an hour." mortgage his estate, or what should he do? Mr: Bakewell begged him to spend ping it from the paper where it first appeared, the night with him, and promised, the next morning, to give him the result of his cogitations. Accordingly, the next morning, when they met at breakfast, Bakewell said: "I have made up my mind maining three-fourths, and do not part with any portion of your capital and stock, and work the remaining three-fourths.

A RECIPROCAL SPIRIT.—"I can't find my any of those complaints peculiar to her sex, should not delay a day to use Zoa-phora.

And any women who does suffer from any of those complaints peculiar to her sex, should not delay a day to use Zoa-phora. fourths with it. Do it better than you have hitherto done, and your income will be rather increased than diminished." end of two or three years another daughter would be married, and the perplexed father again resorted to his friend Bakewell for advice under this new difficulty. Bakewell coolly said he had watched his proceedings and seen their results: he must do in this case as he had done before; he must give up another fourth of his farm, and keep the original capital

and stock. The farmer seemed somewhat

puzzled, but as the first experiment had

'I don't know; I'll ask Charlie. And succeeded, he determined to try it in this then they both stood on the starboard case also. Last of all the youngest desp ir, the poor father paid another visit to Dishley to explain his perplexity. "Wall," said Bakewell, "tell me honest-"Yes," said the captain, "a hundred the Genesta stood on some more tacks, ly whether your income has diminished by having your farm reduced one-half?" "Held her own what?"

The father acknowledged he thought it had not. "Then," said Bakewell, "you then the Puritan held her own until the must give up another fourth of your turn over the rock, and why the place was so farm, and keep the remaining 250 acres for yourself, and, to tell you the truth, you will then have just such a farm as that time they both broke tacks with each your stock, your capital and your head are fit for, and will be a better and happier man than ever." Old Bakewell used to tell this story with great glee, and some more buoys, and the Puritan went declared his friend left as much stock and Mr. Mould?" capital upon the 250 acres as he ever had upon the 1.000, and, as he believed, made better income out of it. This may be a somewhat exaggerated statement, but of but fourteen. I counted them on leaving the this I am sure; a small, well-cultivated then the Puritan came out ahead, and the farm will make a better return than a

VARIETIES.

arge, ill-cultivated one .- American Cul-

He was one of those talkative barbers and of Prussian extraction. "I haf some great okes last night," he said to the man he was shaving.

"How was that?" "Vell, you onderstands, I goes to see mein best girl und she says to me: 'Heinrich, you vas ein barber und vas vant mein hair shingled in dem fashions.' So I get mein scissors und begin to cut her hair, and she sees on mein coat ein gray h ir vot gets on me somehow in

der shop. Und she says: "'Heinrich, vere vas you get dos gray

"Und I laugh and say: 'Mary, dot hair come from your head shust now.' Und at first We never saw any difficulty in that. It was she would not believe it, und finally she laugh "Und I laugh and say: 'Mary, dot hair und say she give me funt cents for every gray hair more I find in her head. So I pretend to throw dos gray hair away, but I keep it on mein arm all der time und pretty quivck I shows it to her again und says: 'Mary, here vas ein odder gray hair,' und she gave me funf cent. Und I play de same game on her ochtzehn times und she pay me, und last night I get plind trunk on gray hairs?"

THE world will be glad of the assurance that there are some men in the humblest walks o life, who can't be bought with the clink of gold. A Hoosier who lost his wife a few days ago was waited upon a few days after the funeral by a man who introduced himself as the agent of a Cincinnati medical college, and he went right to business by remarking:

"Mr. Blank, neither of us has any time to fool away. Your wife is dead and buried. I want her body for the college. I could snatch it any dark night, but that's not my way. How much cash will buy the cadaver?

"Dig her up at your own expense?"

" Yes." "How much'll you give?"

', Fifteen dollars." " And the coffin?"

"Oh, that's no use to me."

"Stranger," said the widower, " you skip or I'll shoot. If you think I'm fool enough to throw away a \$40 coffin in these hard times you haven't sized me up k'rect. Let the old woman "Pick up your muskets at once." But, stay thar. She isn't costin' anything for board

> R. W. GILDER, editor of the Century, was at dinner next to a charming girl, whom he knew slightly as a clever young woman with somewhat decided ideas, which she spent a good deal of energy in carrying out. "What are you doing now?" he asked inter-

estedly of his bright neighbor. "Nothing, really nothing in particular just now," was the reply, "except, perhaps, some verses I have been writing." "Oh, my dear child, don't do that," cried

the editor in a tone of horrifled regret. "Why, ought to be used. The manufacture of so strangely, came up, almost shricking: People can't get 25 cents for 5,000 verses todo you know you are really wasting your time?

though," she continued, "for I received \$24 for some I wrote last month." "My goodness?" exclaimed Mr. Gilder in

mild amazement, "who paid you that?"

"Why, you did," cried the merry girl. MINISTER (to Deacon of the church)-" want to refer to a matter, my dear Deacon,

that has been preying upon my mind for some time. I am sure you will overlook my apparent meddling in your affairs, knowing that I only speak for your own good." Deacon (cordially) -"Certainly, my dear, sir speak your mind freely." Minister-"I understand you have been speculating a good deal of late. Now, aside from the danger of such a business and the consequent misery it may entail upon your family, do you consider it just the proper thing for a deacon of the—" Deacon—"Yes, I admit that I have speculated some. I cleared \$5,000 only yesterday on a wheat transaction." Minister (astonished)-"No, is that so? What s wheat worth to day?"

JOHNNY FIZZLETOP, who is attending the "Johnny, how did you come to be kept in?" asked his father. "I gave you a written ex-

"I know you did, pa, but I did not present it o the teacher," replied Johnny. "Why did you not do so?"

"I regret to hurt your feelings, pa, but the truth is that your style of composition is not au fait, and I felt a delicacy in exposing the gnorance of the head of the family.

OBVIOUSLY .- A green printer, in setting some copy, ran across the sentence, " -

The first word having been cut off in cliphe took it to the foreman to supply the missing

"What shall I put in there?" he asked, as the foreman read it.
"Put in 'he,' of course; you don't suppos

she' would fit such a place as that, do you?"

article.
"I len' you mine," accommodatingly suggested the colored kitchen girl. "Oh, no, thanks!" replied the young lady

turning away.
"You needn't hab no combustion about takin' it, miss," persisted the girl, "for I's used yours sometimes when I couldn't find

MUST TAKE HIS CHANCES .- During a reviva effort of the "boy preacher" in Chicago lasweek, an invitation was extended to all in the congregation who wanted special prayers to be offered up for them to arise. An old chap stood up, and the revivalist asked:

"What shall we pray for, brother?" "Well, I am out \$20,000 on wheat."

"Yes, but we can't pray for the price of wheat to go up." "I don't want you to; I'm into hogs just

now, and it's pork I want to see boomed ?" THERE is a postoffice in Georgia called "Talking Rock." When a stranger asks how place, he is carefully led away from the town, and shown a large stone on which is painted the words "Turn me over." He is told to named will soon become apparent. It requires considerable strength to turn it over, and when it is done the command, "Now turn me back and let me fool somebody else," meets the eye. It is always turned back.

EBEREAVED widow (to undertaker)-" Have

Mr. Mould-"I think not, madam." Bereaved Widow-"I see you have charged for 15 carriages. I am quite sure there were church and also at the grave."

Chaft.

What kind of paper most resembles a sneeze
—Tissue paper.

Fame is like a greased pole. It require the use of a great deal of sand to climb it. Teacher—"What is velocity?" Pupil—
"Velocity is what a man puts a hot plate down with.

Mr. Cobb has married Miss Webb. He knew that they were meant to be joined as soon as he spied her. Silence is not always golden. The oyster is continually getting into broils and stews, and he is quiet enough.

We don't want this new kind of umbrella with a pistol in the handle. The old kind goes off quite easily enough for us.

The fun of amateur theatricals is all on the side of those who take part in them. They are sad affairs for an audience.

A New York dentist avers that women who

talk most lose their teeth soonest. He must have been bribed to say that by a syndicate of husbands. A preacher remarked that it was said that liberalism is creeping into all the churches. "If that is so," he continued, "I hope it will soon strike the contribution boxes."

Mrs. R. Hill, of Lee County has a chicken which has no feathers on it, being perfectly smooth nearly all over. It is evidently a "spring chicken," grown bald from old age. An American claims that the North Pole is the site of the old Garden of Eden. Then Eve's preference for fig leaves over sealskin is explained; they cost more and had to be im-

Bobby said to the minister at dinner: "Can a church wbistle, Mr. Longprayer?" "Why do you ask?" "'Cos Pa owes \$12 back pew rent, and he says he's going to let the church whistle for it."

"The American eagle still screams," thun-dered a silver coinage orator, holding up a silver dollar so the crowd could see it. "You bet he does," came a voice from the multitude, "he screams for that other 15 cents."

When little Willie L. first heard the braying when little while L. Irst heard the braying of a mule in the South, he was greatly fright-ened; but, after thinking a minute, he smiled at his fear saying: "Mamma, just hear that poor horse wiv the whooping cough!"

"Did not the sight of the boundless blue sea, bearing on its bosom white-winged fleets of commerce, fill you with emotion?" "Yes," replied the traveler, "at first it did, but after a while it didn't fill me with anything. It sorter emptied me."

No Use for a Fence.—Jim Fisk is said to have made this reply when asked to contribute towards building a fence around a cemetery: "Not a cent; there is no use in a fence; those who are in can't get out, and those who are out don't want to get in."

A young housekeeper asks the Norristown Herald how to keep the juice of pies from soaking into the under crust. To which the editor of that lively sheet replies: "Our culinary education is extremely limited, but we should think that lining the under crust with sheet iron would nicely overcome the difference."

"Have you any live crabs?" asked a young housekeeper of a Fulton Market fish dealer. "Yes'm, plenty of 'em. How many do you want?" "Well, I don't know, exactly. I want enough to make a lot of crab apple jelly. The fishmonger said he didn't keep that kind, and considerately changed the subject by asking her if she ever saw shad roes growing in a conservator."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

There Are Women

who have none of those ailments known as Female Complaints, yet who need Zoa-Phora.

When a women has been working about the home or sewing, or teaching, or tak-ing care of children, or of sick ones, until her nerves are all unstrung, and she eels as though she would fly to pieces, and every thing irritates and annoys her, a dose of Zoa Phora will strengthen and soothe her nerves and rest her.

Sleeplessness is cured by Zoa-Phora.

For sick headaches there is not a more reliable preventive and cure than Zoa-Phora; it works like a charm, in many cases where everything else has failed.

And any women who does suffer from

Our book on diseases of women and children, should be read by every women, especially by mothers of daughters. Send in sealed envelope on receipt of five 2ct. stamps. Address,

ZOA-PHORA MEDICINE CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Zoa-Phora is sold by every prominent lruggist in the State.

AGENTS coin money collecting Family Pictures to en-large; all styles. Pictures guaranteed, Special Inducements. EMPIRE COPYTHO CO., 3ft Canal Street, M.V.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

such a name came to be bestowed on the The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about continuously finished with a Box Cover. a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can be done on any machine. Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine permitted by the inspectors to go out of the vent of operfect work, and run light and

shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, and run light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bobbin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-nin until the hob-0 by a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the machine is liable to be meddled

with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a

great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds
greatly to the value of this machine.

ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel.

This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Law less, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claimed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not interfere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

fere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers, one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles. aix Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring, extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions,

faction, or it may be returned and money refunded. Address all orders to

44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY SI

who are in can't get out, and those who are out don't want to get in."

The celebrated John Randolph met a per sonal enemy in the street one day who refused to give him half the sidewalk, saying that he never turned out for a rascal. "I do," said Randolph, stepping aside, and politely raising his hat. "Pass on."

Cupil's Lament.—Amor—"Alas! dear mamma, there is nothing whatever to be done with the girls just now. They are so thickly armor plated with wadding and whalebone that my arrows take no effect. "Venus—"Never mind, my boy; next Christmas I'll buy you a little Krupp caunon."

That was a terrible tragedy in an Ohio printing office last Saturday night. A careless compositor pied a whole galley of new ads, when the foreman, in a fit of ungovernable fury, seized the office towel, and with one deadly blow severed the unhappy printer's head from his shoulders.

A young housekeeper asks the Norristown block A of the Anonym.

block A of the Anonym.

terest in lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) on the west side of Twentieth Street, between Porter and Baker Streets. For information apply to the undersigned or to their attorneys, Atsinson & Atkinson, 46, 47 and 48 Seitz Bullding, De troit, Michigan ALEXANDER MCTAGGART, DONALD MCTAGGART,

Executors of the estate of Hugh B. McIntyre, deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of CHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of feri facias issued out of and under the soal of rhe Circuit Court in and for the County of Wayne and state of Michigan, to me divected and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Michael Kirby and John Sissier, I did on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1885, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of Michael Kirby and John Sissier in and to the followir g pieces or parcels of land, to wit: The north haif (%) of the south half (%) of the northeast quarter (%) of section threteen (18) town one (1), south of range ten (10) east, all in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan; all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the hignest bidder, as the law directs, at t e easterly front door of the Detroit City Hall, (that being the building in which the said Circuit (our! for Wayne County, Michigan, is held), on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1885, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

GEORGE H STELLWAGEN, Sheriff.

By WILLIAM H. THAINON, Deputy Sheriff.

ATKINSON & ATKINSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

DETROIT, September 10, 1885.

DETROIT, September 10, 1885.

SIBST STALE,—By virtue of a writ of her facias issued out of and under the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Mary L. Billings, I die on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1885, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said Mary L. Billings in and to the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit: Lot numbered eleven (11) in block number ninetv-four (94), in the western addition to the City of Detroit, of part of the Cass Farm in the City of Detroit, wayne County, Michigan, according to the plat thereof as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, Michigan, in book one of plats on pages 175 and 175; all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit (that being the bui ding in which the Circuit (court for the County of Wayne, which the Circuit (tout for the County of Wayne is held), on Thursday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

GEO. H. STELLWAGEN, Sheriff.

By W. H. TRAINER, Deputy Sheriff.

ATKINSON & ATKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

DETROIT, September 16, 1885.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN,

At a session of the Probate Court for said Count yof Wayne, at a session of the Probate Court for said Count yof Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the fourteesth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five: Present. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robert F. Johnstone, deceased. Elizabeth C. Johnstone, the administratix of said estate, having rendered to this court her final administration account, it is ordered that Tuesday, the tenth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be appointed for examining and allowing said account. and it is further ordered that a copy of the order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Michann Farmen, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probase.

A true copy: Homes A. Flint, Register



Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satis-JOHNSTONE & CIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER.

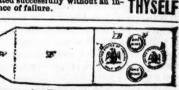
> BY MAIL POST-PAID A Great Medical Were on Wanhood

Youth, and the untold macries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every manyoung, middle-aged and o.i. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and caronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the Fresident of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or cleryman.—Argonaus.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Builanch Street, Soston, Mass., who may be consulted ou all diseases the diseases that have baffled the HEAL skill of all other physicians a specialty. HEAL skill of all other physicians a specialty.



LEONARD'S PATENT SPECIE PACENT. FOR SENDING COINS SECURELY BY MAIL. Holding any fraction of a dollar; coins can't lose out; its any envelope. Wanted in every house. Send 10c for sample dozen post-paid. C. H. LRONARD, 39 Miami Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Established FAY'S 1 66. MANILLA ROOFING! Resembles fine leather; for ROOFS, OUTSIDE WALLS, and INSIDE in place of Plaster. Very strong and durable. CARPETS and RUGS of same material. Catalogue with testimonials and samples Free. W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

For Handsomest! Cheapest! Best ! ICON ROOFING, SIGING, COLING Send for illustrated Catalogue and Prices of CINCINNATI (0.) CORRUGATING CO.

CUIN Side lever threech Loaden Side lever threech Loaden Side lever threech Loaden Side of the County Side o P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main St., CINCINNATI, C.

BIC OFFER To introduce them we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co. 23 Dey St., New York. Man Wanted to \$100 for in his locality. Responsible house. References exchanged. GAY & CO., 12 Barolay St., N. Y.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars seat FREE. B. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga.

"He has also stated to other parties rince the show as the reason my rams did not stand first at the show that they had bristles on their noses and around their eyes." Was not the letter which conveyed this information to you dated at Rush, N. Y.? I never thought or said that your rams could stand first even without this very objectionable point. I thank you most heartily for calling up this matter, for I feel that if anything would justify me in the minds of our best and most successful breeders for voting you third on rams it would be a knowledge that so many of the animals comprising your exhibit at New Orleans had the chalk or the bristly face. Perhaps by the time of the next Centennial you will have learned that this is not esteemed a fancy point in a stud flock. There is not fancy point in a stud flock. There is not the slightest objection to Mr. Perrine's starting a register for bristly faced Meri-

the yield from which was 5,203,982 bushels,-an average of 20 and 88-hundreths bushels per acre.

The number of acres threshed in the northern counties was 46,789; yield, 892,-599 bushels; average 19 and 8-hundreths bushels per acre.

The yield per acre in the southern counties is 17-hundreths of a bushel more, and in the northern counties 2 and 22-hundreths bushels less than reported in Sep-

Multiplying the acres in wheat in each county of the southern four tiers by the average yield per acre in the same county, and the acres in the northern counties by the average yield per acre in those counties and adding the products we obtain 30,837,361 bushels as the probable of a silver dollar, fourth day lanced throat; notified discharged properly and swelling left body a week ago and has left all legs but the one where it started, which is about one-half larger than it should be; gambrel joint swollen and leg clear to hoof. The leg is hotter than the others, though not soft to the touch; does not seem to be sore; skin is broken in total yield in the State. This is 411,984 bushels less than the September estimate.

This is our final estimate of the wheat crop of 1885. It is believed to be as accurate as can be obtained at this date. curate as can be obtained at this date. cise every day, which is all that has seem-correspondents have secured the reports ed to reduce swelling, but that does not from threshings at great cost to themselves of time and labor. They have done al in their power to make the report accurate. If the average yield per acre in any case is too high it must be due either to an under-statement of acreage by farmers, or to a failure of the threshers to note down for all jobs the acres as well as the food.

Supercutary case is too high it must be due either to an down for all jobs the acres, as well as the foal. bushels, threshed. The high average in some counties, particularly Genesee, Ingham, Lapeer, Livingston and Shiawassee, suggests that the threshers' records were not in every case reliable, but all reasonable allowance for errors from this source will not reduce the aggregate product in enza," which we believe it to have been. the State below thirty million bushels.

Wheat in stack has been considerably damaged by rain. Comparatively few stacks have wholly escaped injury. No attempt has been made to accurately estimate the amount of damage done, but it is quite certain that in numerous instances the loss from this cause will very nearly equal the extra profits anticipated from an exceptionally large yield.

To the question, which variety of wheat has given the highest yield per acre, 231 correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties answer Clawson, 86 Fultz, 36 Egyptian, 6 Lancaster, and 57 answers are divided between 22 other varieties. To the question, which variety has given the nd highest yield, 110 answer Clawson, 100 Fultz, 78 Egyptian, and 59 Lancaster. To the question, which variety is third in order of yield, 41 answer Clawson, 78 Fultz, 70 Egyptian, and 59 Lancaster. In the northern counties the Clawson leads all other varieties.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of September at 354 elevators and mills. Of those, 285 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is fifty per cent of the whole number of ele- it for you. vators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 1,942,269, of which 850,109 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 404,736 bushels in the second tier; 490,721 bushels in the third tier; 517,-472 bushels in the fourth tier; and 179,231 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 30 elevators and mills, or 8 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the menth.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August and September is 3,807,970.

In the southern four tiers of counties 110,827 acres of oats threshed yielded 4,-020,475 bushels, an average of 36 and 28hundredths bushels per acre; and in the northern counties 31.683 acres threshed vielded 1,096,774 bushels, an average of 34 and 62-hundredths bushels per acre.

The number of acres of barley reported threshed in the State is 9,344. yielding 237,076 bushels, an average of 25 and 87hundredths bushels per acre.

The condition of clover sown this year is reported at 87 per cent, the comparison \$108%. No.

Corn is estimated to yield 67 bushels of 38%c bld for January.

ears, or about 33 bushels of shelled corn per acre in the southern counties, and 59 bushels of ears, or about 29 bushels of shelled corn per acre in the northern

counties. A few fields of corn in Jackson and St Joseph counties had matured on the first of September. The crop generally matured from the 20th to the 25th of the month. Corn was injured by light frosts in one or more localities in each county of the southern four tiers except Genesee and St. Joseph, at various dates between Au gust 23 and September 14. In answer to the question, "Was corn injured by frost before it was ripe?" 207 correspondents in the southern counties answer "Yes," and 284 answer "No." In answer to the same

question, 205 correspondents in the north-ern counties answer "Yes," and 87 "No." Potatoes will yield in the southern counties 78 per cent. and in the northern counties 90 per cent. of an average crop.

There is very general complaint of heavy loss of potatoes by rotting.

Winter apples will yield about one-half of an average crop.

Farmers' sons and others can make good wages selling our Farmers' General Record and Account Book. Best thing out and sells rapidly. Write for circulars, etc., as to a winter's job. Del. T. [Sutton, Richmond, Macomb County, Mich.

starting a register for bristly faced Merinos; doubtless he could carry the controlling interest in the enterprise, certainly so if his exhibit at New Orleans is a fair sample of his flock.

Solution and their Diseases, "Beep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Fay," etc. Professional advice through the couman of this flock.

Hemlock Lake, N. Y.

Michigan Crop Report, October 1, 1885.

For this report returns have been received from 777 correspondents representing 625 townships. Five hundred and nine of these returns are from 367 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The number of acres of wheat threshed up to about September 25, in the southern four tiers of counties, as shown by the records kept by threshers, was 249,251, the yield from which was 5,203,982 bush-

Typhoid Influenza in a Mare.

SOUTH GRAND BLANC, Mich., Oct. 12, 1885.

I have a six years old Hambletonian I have a six years old Hambletonian mare which three weeks ago last Thursday came down with distemper. At same time saw the gambrel joint of left hind leg swollen; next Sunday all legs badly swollen and dropsical; got farrier who diagnosed it "farcy." It gradually went to the body, and all this time had blotches on body and legs, from very small to size of a silver dollar, fourth day lanced throat: nostrils discharged properly and not seem to be sore; skin is broken in places (by liniment) that run athin yellow fluid, though on most of leg skin is firm and whole. Bowels and kidneys are all yight and is not large appearance in the second yellow. right and is not lame; appetite good; rolls and runs a little in the field, has had exerseem to do any good now. There is no cough, discharge or anything I can see wrong except the swelling. I have used warm bran poultices with no effect. The liniment used was by order of the surgeon,

Answer .- The term "distemper" signifies a morbid state of the animal system from whatever cause, (not used in veterinary nomenclature.) The symptoms as described, resemble "epizootic influ-The tonic treatment in such cases we have found the most successful. Wash the leg clean with castile soap and water, then apply the following once a day: Sulphate zinc, two drachms; dissolve in one pint pure water; then add eight ounces glycerine, shake well and apply with a piece of sponge.

No Diagnosis.

LOWELL, Oct. 12th, 1885. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

We have an ox seven years old that we found sick on the 3rd. We put him in the stable and next morning nothing had passed from him; gave salts and slippery elm tea, an injection of warm soap and water and got a small passage from the bowels, but no urine has passed from him since he was sick. What shall we do for him?

Answer.-As you have given no symp toms to aid us in diagnosing the disease the best advice we can give you is to get a package of Prof. R. Jennings' Bovine at the following Panacea. Give No. 1 as directed. If there is any fever, use No. 2 alternately; both medicines are in the same package. If your druggist does not keep it, he will get

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, October 20, 1885. Flour.—Receipts for the week, 7,314 bbls. against 4,780 the previous week, and 2 337 bbls. for onding week in 1884. Shipments, 3,002 bbls. against 3,690 pbls. the previous week, and 7,211. he corresponding week last year. The market is steady and unchanged. The demand from al ources is good, and the movement of stock up to the average at this season. Quotations yesterday

н					
	Michigan white wheat, stone process	\$4	75	Q 5	
4	Michigan white wheat, roller process	5	00	Ø5	2
3	Michigan white wheat, natenta	-	50	25	
1	Minnesotas, bakers	8	00	05	-
1	Minnesotas, patents.	6	00	06	
1	Low grade winter wheat	3	50	@4	0
١	Rye	4	00	04	
ı	Wheat - Vostanday the market		- 1		

declined below last sales on Saturday, firmed up under fresh v ar rumors, but finally closed at a decline on both spot and futures from Saturday's agures. At the close quotations on spot and futures were as follows: No. 1 white, 92%c; No. 2 ed, 96c; No. 3 do., 88c. In futures, No. 1 white old as follows: December, 94%c; May \$103%. No

being with vitality and growth of averthere was little inquiry for spot, with sellers at Oorn.—The market yesterday was very dull;

Oats.-Mark t dull and steady; sales we'e madat 3014c; and No. 2 spo. at 28c; for light mixed 29 was offered and 29%c asked.

Barley .- Market steady. No. 1 State is quote at \$150 per cental, and No. 2 at \$130c.

Feed.—The market is quiet and steady Bran is quoted at \$12 00 per ton, coarse middlings at \$12 00@12 50, and fine do at \$14 00@16 00. Butter,-Market dull; creamery, 20@22c; good lairy, 1234@14c; choice, 15@17c; ordinary, 8@10c Cheese. - Michigan creams, 914@10c; skims 5@

Eggs .- Market strong and higher; generally selling at 17@16c.
Fruit.—Apples in smaller supply and quoted a

\$1 50@1 75; fancy, \$2 \$2 bbl. Pears, \$4 00@4 50 \$2 bbl. Plums, \$2 00@2 50 \$2 bu. Grapes, 4@41/4c \$2 D. for Concords; Catawbas, 8@9c; and Delaware at 8@9c Cranberries, 2 25@\$2 50 \$2 bu. for State and \$3 50@8 00 for Cape Cod.

and \$2 50g5 to for Cape Cod.

Foreign Fruits.—Oranges, \$600@6 50; lemons
\$3 75@4 50; bananas \$1 50@2 @ for yellow, and
\$1 25@1 50 for red; L. M. raisins, \$2 65; London layers, \$3 25 per box; valencias, 191/c; currante We for old. Se for new.

Honey .- New quoted at 16@18c ? b., with ight offerings.

Vegetables.—Tomatoes, 30@85c per bu.; cab-

bages per 100, \$3 00@8 25. These prices are from second hands.

Hay.—Market quiet at \$11 50@12 50 \$\bar{p}\$ ton for ities at \$12@13.

Poultry.-Live fowls, 7c @ h.; spring chickens 7c; turkeys, 11c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 8c % %' igeons, 20c P pair. Potatoes.—Market steady at 35@40c P bu. in

ar-lots, and 40@45c in smaller lots.

Beans.—Market firm with good demand; handolcked, \$1 50@1 55 P bu. for car lots, and \$1 55@ 60 in smaller quastites; unpicked, 75c@\$1 10. Onions.-Per bbl., \$1 75@2 00 and 50@60c \$ bu Sweet Potatoes.-Jerseys, \$2 75@3 00 and Bal-

imores \$2 00@2 25 \$2 bbl.
Salt.—Michigan or Marine City, 95c per barrel; East Saginaw or Syracuse, \$1 05. Ealt Fish .- White fish, \$5,25 P 100 lbs.; trout,

Fresh Fish. -Muskslonge, 7c P D.; black cass, 6½c; white fish, 6c, tront, 5½c; No. 1 pickvere made yesterday at \$5 45; No. 2 at \$5 25.

smoked meats fairly active with hams a shad

Dried Apples .- Sun-dried, 4c; evaporated,

this market are as follows:			1		
Mess, new	9	50	0	9	75
Mess, new	11	50	a	11	75
Clear do	11	75	a	12	00
Lard in tierces, per b			%@		634
Lard in kegs, per D		6	400		7
Hams, per b		9	40		10
Shoulders, per D		51	60		5%
Choice bacon, per Ib		75	40		8
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	9	10	0	10	00
Family mess beef	11	75	0	12	00
Tallow, per 10		41	40		5
Dried beef, per lb		12	0		124
Hay.—The following is a recor	rd e	of t	he	sal	es at
the Wichigan Awanna scales for t	ha	TOP	t w	aak	

Ine Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday—5 loads: Three at \$14; two at \$15.

Tueaday—2 loads: One at \$13 and \$12 50.

Wednesday—24 loads: Six at \$14; four at \$13 and \$12: three at \$15 and \$12: 50; one 'at \$14 t0, \$13 50, \$13 25 and \$11.

Thursday—40 loads: Nine at \$13 and \$12; five at \$11; four at \$12 50 and \$10.0; three at \$14; two at \$14 50 and \$13 50; one at \$12 53 and \$10.

Friday—26 loads: Nine at \$13; five at \$14 and \$12; two at \$14 50 and \$12 50 and \$11; one at \$10 50.

Saturday—27 loads: River at \$13; five at \$14 and \$12; two at \$15 50, \$12 50 and \$11; one at \$10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.] stock markets east and west for Monday, Oct.

BUFFALO.-Cattle, receipts 2,200: market easier; good grades 10@15 cents lower, and common to medium 20@40 cents Sheep, receipts mon to medium 2000at cents Success at 12,000; good to choice grades 25 cents lower; in12,000; good to choice Yorkers at \$3 95@4; medium grades, \$3 85@3 95; good butchers' grades, \$4@ 4 10; pigs, \$8 70@4.

CHICAGO.—Cattle, receipts 8,000; shipmen 2,000. Trading low, at a slight decline in prices Hogs, receipts 30,000; shipments 10,000; market opened weak. closed stronger. with poor to prime light at \$3 30@3 85; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$8 20@3 75.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Oct. 17, 1885.

The following were	the	Cattle.	Sheep. No.	Hogs. No.
Albion			373	82
Belding			377	44
Bridgewater			124	
Chelsea		38	225	40
Clyde			145	46
Dexter			377	6
Fowerville			296	6
			108	0
Grand Blanc			209	***
Grass Lake				18
Howard City		. 41	131	24
Highland			58	39
Howell		32	468	75
Leslie		34		
Metamora		. 55	350	
Mason			167	
Milford				61
Nevi			105	99
Oxford			40	15
Plymouth				12
South Lyons			430	
Williamston			201	
Webberville			207	***
			742	***
Ypsilanti			257	***
Drove in			207	•••
Total		381	5,385	512
0.	ATTL	S		

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 381 head, against 343 last week. The market opened up with buyers and sellers apart, and but ittle trading was done during the early part of the day. The past week has been a bad one for shippers; cattle purchased here having been sold at Chicago and Buffalo for less than they cost, ot counting freight and shrinkage. This made shippers very shy, and the few cattle they purhased were at considerably lower rates than hose of last week. Stockers suffered the most, ouyers refusing to pay within 30@40 cents per hundred of what they did one ago. Butchering cattle were in light demand, and sold at a strong 25 cents decline. A good many cattle went through in first hands and the market closed weak

doorwryoup:				
Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300				
to 1,450 lbs	85	00	@ 5	25
formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4	50	@4	75
950 to 1,100 lbs	4	00	@4	50
cows, heifers and light steers	3	25	@3	75
Coarse Mixed Butchers' Stock— Light thin cows, heifers, stags	-		1	
and bulls	2	50	@ 3	00
Stockers	20	40	08	00
Bulls	2	w	Q 3	w
Barbour sold Burt Spencer 34 st	00	ker	8 av	746

Barrour soid Burt Spencer 34 stockers av 746 lbs at \$2 75.
G D Spencer sold Shields 8 stockers av 820 lbs at \$3 124.
Switzer & Ackley sold Resgan a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 547 lbs at \$2 10.
Loosemore sold Resgan a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 642 lbs at \$2 80.
Judson sold Burt Spencer 33 fair butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3 50.
Loosemore sold Burt Spencer 3 feeders av 1,006 lbs at \$3 25.
G D Spencer sold Sullivan 4 thin butchers' heifers 825 lbs at \$3.
Devine sold Shields 4 feeders av 935 lbs at \$3 30.
Clark sold Reagan 7 thin butchers' heifers av 623 lbs at \$3 65.

bout any price that a buyer has a mind to offer. Frazel sold Downs 115 av 74 lbs at \$2 50. Thompson sold Downs 94 av 81 lbs at \$2 75. Brown & Spencer sold Downs 82 av 88 lbs at

Brown & Spencer sold Downs on an object at \$2.75.
C Switzer sold Fitzpatrick 44 av 70 lbs at \$1.90.
Adam- sold Downs 102 av 81 lbs at \$3.
Rullards id Fitzpatrick 89 av 99 lbs at \$1.60.
Swe t sold Stewart 177 av 62 lbs at \$3.
White bold Fitzpatrick 183 av 75 lbs at \$2.90.
Lovewell sold J. hn Robinson 197 av 62 lbs at \$1.75...
W ite sold Downs 108 av 96 lbs at \$3.
C Roe sold John Robinson 373 av 75 lbs at \$2.10.

22 10. Clark sold Fitzpatrick 98 av 75 lbs at \$2. Maudlin sold Downs 201, extra wethers, av 90 bs at \$3 50.

Boyoen sold Monahan 138 av 74 lbs at \$1 80.

C Roe sold Burt Spenoer 123 av 84 lbs at \$2 85.

Gleason sold Downs 229, part lambs av 80 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 512, against 930 last week. The hog market opend up fairly of last week, but before the close it weaken cline of 10@15 cents.

cline of 10@15 cents.

Hill sold Drake 65 av 211 lbs at \$8 85.

Howard sold Drake 62 av 212 lbs at \$3 80.

Give ings sold Webb 61 av 245 lbs at \$3 85.

Sly sold Monahan 12 av 183 lbs at \$3 95.

Clark sold Drake 64 av 222 lbs at \$3 75.

Spenc r sold Webb 34 av 212 lbs at \$3 75.

Spenc r sold Webb 39 av 215 lbs at \$3 75.

Judson sold sullivan 40 av 209 lbs at \$3 75.

Judson sold sullivan 13 av 188 lbs at \$3 60.

Parsons sold Sullivan 23 av 185 lbs at \$3 60.

Allen sold Monahan 13 av 246 lbs at \$3 60.

Gleason sold Sullivan 1 av 170 lbs at \$3 60.

Gleason sold Sullivan 1 av 170 lbs at \$3 60.

Howard sold Fliesc man 44 av 180 lbs at \$3 50.

Cheeseman sold Flieschman 34 av 220 lbs 35 36.

King's Yards. Saturday, Oct. 17, 1885.

The market opened up at these yards with a large supply of cattle and a good attendance of buyers, principally for the retail trade. So far as prices were concerned, the market presented the same general features that it did at the Cen tral Yards, but there was more activity to the the trade. The receipts all changed has

the trade. The roceipts all changed hands.
Wreford & Beck sold Hayes & Bussell 65 mixed westerns av 734 lbs at \$3, and 18 to McIntire av 750 lbs at \$2.45.
Culver sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 823 lbs at \$3 50.
Purny sold Oberhoff 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,075 lbs at \$3 75.
Brocka sold J Wreford 8 thin butchers' heifers av 660 lbs at \$3 10.
Glenn sold Hersch a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 856 lbs at \$3 45.
Culver sold Stevens 4 thin butchers' heifers av 685 lbs at \$3.6.

Culver sold Stevens 4 thin butchers' heifers av 685 lbs at \$3.

Weller sold Stucker a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 663 lbs at \$3.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$3.0.

We ford & Beck solc Marx 23 mixed westerns av 790 lbs at \$3.

McCaffeity sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 574 lbs at \$2.30.

McCafferty sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 574 lbs at \$2 30.
Glenn sold Voigt a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 805 lbs at \$2 80.
McCafferty "old McGee a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 628 lbs at \$2 60.
McM Il n sold Oberhoff 4 fair butchers' stoers av 1,045 lbs at \$3 80
Brocka sold Culver 5 stockers av 876 lbs at \$2 88.
Beac' sold Kammon a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 796 lps at \$3.
Purdy sold McDonald 10 stockers av 665 lbs at \$3. Shafer sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 616 lbs at

McFarlan sold Sullivan 18 stockers av 666 lbs at \$2 50.

McHugh sold Kolb 5 fair butchers' steers av 922 lbs at \$3 75.

Glenn sold Kenyon 6 stockers av 926 lbs at \$2 70.

Adams sold Davey a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 568 lbs at \$3 90, and 2 bulls av 780 lbs at \$2 10.

Griffin sold sullivan a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butche s' stock av 982 lbs at \$3 25, and 10 thin ones to McGree av 778 lbs at \$3 25.

McHarlan sold sarshick a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$3 25.

McHarlan sold sarshick a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$3 50.

Ramsey sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 603 lbs at \$3 50. \$2 50.

WoMullen sold McGee a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 703 lbs at \$2 80.

Purdy sold Marx a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 892 lbs at \$2 35.

Astley sold H Ro- a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 673 lbs at \$2 25.

Wietzel sold Stewart 5 stockers av 672 lbs at \$2 70.

Anstey sold Stewart 8 stockers ave 732 lbs at \$2.75.
Wallace sold H Roe a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 888 lbs a \$3.
Newman sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 650 lbs at \$2.45.
Baker sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 759 lbs at \$2.
McFarlan sold Sullivan 9 stockers av 770 lbs at \$2.

SHEEP. Anstey sold Morey 21 av 87 lbs at \$2.75. Besch sold Wreford & Beck 64 av 79 lbs at \$2. E-t-p sold Wref 7d & Beck 210 av 72 lbs at \$3. Susfer sold W-4 llace 59 nv 90 lbs at \$3.40. Astle sold Davey 102 av 78 lbs at \$2 25.
Ranney sold Buckminister 119 av 64 lbs at \$3 1236 Kaiaher sold Wreford & Beck (5 av 93 lbs at \$2 50. Gr ffin sold Morey 43 av 74 lbs at \$2 45. Webb sold Loosemore 110 av 70 lbs at \$2, and \$2 Webs sold Loosemore 110 av 70 lbs at 20, and added on the lot.

Wallace sold Wreford & Beck 115 av 83 lbs at

Wallace sold Rauss 10 av 294 lbs at \$3 75.
Culver sold Webb 61 av 224 lbs at \$3 75.
Estep sold Rau-s 19 av 232 lbs at \$3 85.
Kalaher sold Sullivan 11 av 190 lbs at \$3 85.
Kalaher sold Sullivan 11 av 190 lbs at \$3 60.
Anstey sold Webb 34 av 179 lbs at \$3 60.
Christie sold Rauss 12 av 247 lbs at \$3 60.
Ramsey sold Smith 21 av 146 lbs at \$3 50.
McMullen sold Rauss 27 av 166 lbs at \$3 60.
Itamsey sold Rauss 21 av 220 lbs at \$3 55.
Newman sold Webb 16 av 213 lbs at \$3 55.

Clark sold Stucker 180 av 73 lbs at \$2 171/2.

Buffalo

CATTLE-Receipts 8,851, against 7,174 the prerious week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 200 loads of cattle on sale. The trade opened up slow, and butchers' steers and shipping sold at a decline of 10 cents from the opening prices of the previous week. Stockers were in good supply and sold slightly lower. The best steers went at \$5 35@5 70; good, \$4 75@ 5 10; medium, \$4 25@4 75, and light at \$6 50@4 25; mixed butchers' stock sold at \$2 75@3 50, and stockers at \$3 55. Business was light on Tuesday and Wednesday with no improvement in the market. Of Michigan cattle 10 steers av 980 lbs sold at \$3 85; 12 do av 924 lbs at \$3 80; 12 do av 961 lbs at \$8 75; 25 mixed butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$3; 38 do av 828 lbs at \$3 20; 12 feeders av 904 lbs at \$3 50; 10 stockers av 728 lbs at \$3 12½
27 do av 800 lbs at \$3 15: 23 do av 771 lbs at \$3; 26
do av 794 lbs at \$3 12½; 34 do av 744 lbs at \$2 90;
45 do av 642 lbs at \$2 90. The following were
the closing

ne closing				
QUOTATIONS:				
Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh-				
ing 1,450 lbs and upwards	27	25	49.5	60
hoice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-	•		00	00
formed stoors weighing 1 200 to		14		
formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs lood Beeves—Well-fattened steers		~	05	98
and Doomer Wall fettered stores	9	w	(Co	30
rood beeves well-latteded steers				-
weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4	20	@4	70
ledium Grades-Steers in fine flesh,				
weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs			@4	
xen-Coarse rough to extra	3	50	@4	25
lood Butchers' Beeves-Light, fat				
steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs	3	50	@3	90
leifer-Fair to choice	3	25	@8	
ows and Heifers-Good to choics.	3	25		
			@4	
o do grassy	3	25	@3	
lixed Butchers' Stock-Common	•	~	(DO	00
steers, stags, old cows, light heif-				
		me	-	40
ers, etc	*	10	@3	19
tockers—Good to choice western,		-	4.	
weighing from 950 to 1,000				
anadian feeders				
tock bulls	1	80	@2	
utchers' do, fair to good	2	45	@3	25
eals—Fair to prime of 160 to 210			170	
eals—Fair to prime of 160 to 210 lbs average.	6	00	07	00
			-	
SHEEP.—Receipts, 38,600, against	01	, EU	rue	pre-
lous week. The supply of shee	q	on	WO	oday
as very heavy, over 100 car loads	04	sing	on	sale.

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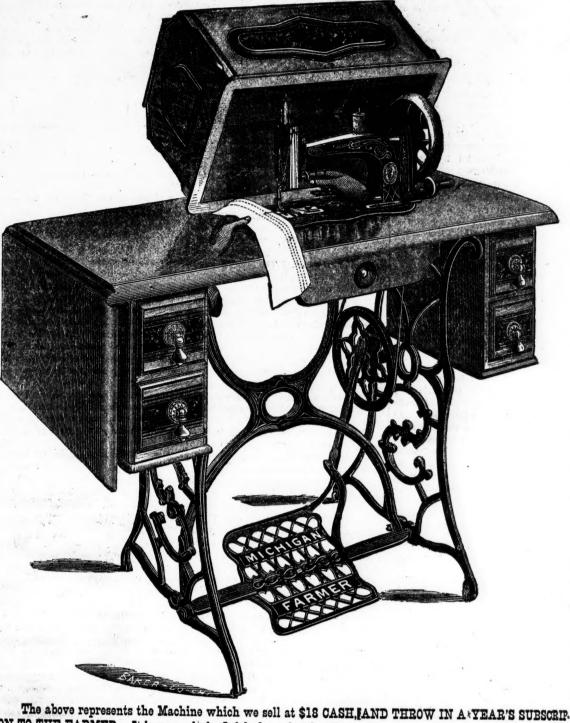
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CATTLE.—Receipts 48,031 against 43,422 the pre-vious week Shipments 17,992. The cattle market opened on Monday with 9,411 head on sale. Trading was fairly active and the market ruled steady at Saturday's prices. The receipts were large on Tuesday, and prices declined 10@15 cents. There was no change on Wednesday, but on Thursday everything below the best declined 10@15 cents. For the balance of the week the market ruled quiet, without any material change in prices, closing at the following

in prices, closing at the following
QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwarde\$5 75 ©6 00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, wellformed 3-year to 5-year-old steers,
weighing 1,305 to 1,450 lbs... 5 35 ©5 70
Good Beeves—Well-fatted steers,
weighing 1,300 to 1,300 lbs... 4 40 ©5 30
Medium Grades—Steers in fair
flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs... 4 00 ©4 65
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city
slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs 3 40 ©4 00
Stockers—Thinnish steers, weighing from 600 to 900 lbs... 2 25 ©3 30
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls and scalawag
steers... 1 25 ©2 25
Veals—Per 100 lbs... 6 00 ©15
Hoes.—Receipts 151,936 against 196,115 last
week. Shipments 60 051

Devine sold Shielas 4 feeders av 935 lbs at \$3.30.
Clark sold Reagan 7 thin butchers' heifers av 328 lbs at \$2.65.
Devine sold John Downs a mixed lot of 32 head of thin butchers' stock av 755 lbs at \$3.50.
Howard sold Flieschman 37 stockers av 704 lbs at \$2.40.

***SHEMF.**

The offerings of sheep numbered 5,385, against that we have had here for months, and were more than buyers could handle. For selections of wethers, about last weeks prices could be obtained, but common lots of mixed flooded the market and bids on them were 15235 cents lower than last week. Many sellers could not get a bid on their sheep, and were forced to ship out. Reports from Buffalo and New York are very discoursging, and most of the sellers would have preferred suffering a loss here, rather than take chances at Buffalo. There is the lorgest st ke of sheep in the hands of the butchers here, that we have ever known, and mutton can be bought at the colone, \$3.7524; akips and culls, \$3.2550.

SHEMF.

The offerings sold Sheles at \$3.30.
Clark sold Reagan 7 thin butchers' heifers av 33.00.
The market ruled dull as alos were made at a d-cline of 10215 cents. There was a cline of 10215 cents in the close, and late sales were made at a d-cline of 10215 cents. There was not last seed a d-cline of 10215 cents. There was a cline of 10215 cents lose at \$2.50, and the close, and late sales were made at a d-cline of 10215 cents. There was not late sales were made at a d-cline of 10215 cents. There was not late sales were made at a d-cline of 10215 cents. There was not late sales were made at a d-cline of 10215 cents. There was not late sales were made at a d-cline of 10215 cents and set were sales of 102 deliver. There was a solid to sale sales were made at a d-cline of 10215 cents and set were sales of 102 deliver. There was a solid sale sales were made at a d-cline of 10215 cents and set were sales of 102 deliver. There was a solid sale sales were made at a d-cline of 10215 cents and set week. The receipts were late at a d-cline of 102 sales at

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6. It is cheap, costing out little if any more than an ordinary board force.

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Two Questions.....

Agrici

Macomb County-V As the sheep inte show symptoms of two years of depres uninteresting to th faith in the Ameri what flockmasters in doing. Our first cal

Thompson, some two

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has enabled him selecticas for his test them thorough comprises nearly 15 odd are breeding ew two-year-old, yearl and a bunch of ram the head of the flock Chandler 345, Bisms 332, a son of Zack C was bred by the late Moses 337, dam L. l 204, second dam bre Weybridge, Vt. Mo eral 204, dam by l dam by Dean's Li will be seen he is a from the most popul that family. Ruby (Chandler and from is now three years o and carries a fine fle of the Burwell ty strong fleece, rather pared with Clark sh ing many of the str American Merino. number of fine large plain but with ne backs, and from th worth flocks, have p ers with Mr. Thom he has bred some ewes as one could v ewe, a first prize wi remarkably fine one a very heavy she rams, two-year-olds contains a number He has some large, carrying a delaine light a manufacture we would recomm

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pasture, all by this ones. Mr. James

them for himself,

rams except in part

certainly are hands

farm of Mr. Geo. W

Mr. John McKay or

Mr. Thompson d